

# The Literary Digest

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## Reviews of the World.

### POLITICAL.

#### SILVER OR FIAT MONEY, WHICH SHALL IT BE?

A. J. WARNER.

*The Arena, Boston, October.*

UNLESS the use of silver as money is to be left to automatic regulation through the production of the mines and unrestricted coinage, it might as well be abandoned for monetary purposes, and sooner or later will be. Unless this metal is to remain as a fountain of supply for money, endowed with all the functions required for a standard of value, and for coin of ultimate payment for debts and obligations of every description, it cannot long hold its place as a money metal. As secondary money, the value of which is to be maintained by legislative limitations or by promise of redemption in gold, silver is no better than greenbacks.

The question first in importance, then, is, What shall take the place of silver as money, or whence is the supply of money to come, to carry on the increasing business of the world? The answer cannot be gold, for the gold of the world is already hardly able to do the work now imposed upon it, and under this strain is constantly growing scarcer and dearer. As a money-standard it has already increased from fifty to sixty per cent. in twenty years. In the presence of the world's vast debts such an increase becomes alarming, and instead of being a standard of equity, has already led to world-wide and unpardonable injustice. Moreover, the production of gold is on the decline, and if silver-mines be closed, the production must fall off still more rapidly.

This being the situation as to the supply of metallic money, the possibility of making gold take the place of the present stock of the full legal-tender silver money, even in countries where silver has been in whole or in part demonetized, is quite out of the question.

But another point of vital importance arises here. Can we have automatic regulation of money, or of the money-standard, with gold alone as that standard? From before historic times, and certainly for five-and-thirty centuries, gold and silver have been in use as money, with no limitation on them; and their value, as compared with other things, in all ages has been determined by the quantity furnished by the mines, and, consequently, by the same laws that regulated the value of everything else. The relative production of the two metals has varied widely, and often over long periods of time; yet, during all this period, according to the high authority of Max

Müller, the ratio of the metals has not varied more than from 13 to 1, to 15½ to 1.

From this fact has been deduced the compensatory law of bimetallism, which is that, under the law of legal tender, parity is maintained by extending the use of the temporarily non-abundant metal, while that of the other is correspondingly diminished. Of course, without the power of legal tender, bimetallism could not exist. Nor can it if the option is given to the payee. It necessarily rests upon the law of legal tender which gives the option to the payer.

But our question is, Can we have automatic regulation with gold alone? That is, with gold as the only money of ultimate redemption, can we have such an adjustment of supply to increasing population and wealth as to secure anything like stability of prices? With no new gold for money, instead of an adjustment of money-supply to increasing population and business, prices must undergo frequent readjustment to the relatively reduced quantity of standard money. Hence, it is within the bounds of proper economic deduction to say that, with gold alone, automatic adjustment of money-supply to needs of money is impossible.

The importance of this principle cannot be magnified when viewed in connection with the vast load of debts under which the world is now laboring. How the equities of contracts extending far into the future are to be otherwise preserved, is not easily seen. On the other hand, fear is expressed lest the production of silver may so increase as to cheapen money till it will become of comparatively little value; but a little reflection will dispel this fear. The point would be soon reached when it would be easier and take less labor to get a dollar by producing commodities than by digging it from the mines. The supply of money would, therefore, be regulated automatically.

The importance of this principle in the regulation of money-supply cannot be overestimated, and it would be absolutely ruined by the overthrow of bimetallism. The opinion, however, prevails widely, even among the banking and mercantile classes, that metallic money is no longer of importance, and that a paper currency left to banks to issue freely, may be made to contract and expand in response to the wants of trade. They forget that the first effect of an inflation of money is to raise prices, and that as prices rise the need for money is increased. A still larger class maintains that if the notes are made redeemable and properly secured, there can be no excess of issue, but this is no more tenable, and scarcely less dangerous, than the other.

There is absolutely no difference in the fundamental principle between basing the issue of notes on land and on the public funds. Of the two, however, the latter is the more vicious, because there is a better-defined limit to land than there can be to debt.

The answer may be set up that the notes are to be redeemable in gold, or in legal-tender paper which in turn the Government will redeem in gold. But this promise of redemption is not such regulation of quantity as would secure stability of value in the currency. The first effect of an increase of the currency would be to depreciate the whole volume of money which would be indicated by a rise of prices, followed by the export of gold. If a safe proportion were 5 of paper to 1 of gold, then in order to preserve that proportion, the export of \$1,000,000 of gold would require the prompt extinction of

\$5,000,000 of paper. But such a contraction would precipitate panic, and spread ruin broadcast.

Indeed, the doctrine may be said to be well established that neither convertibility nor security of ultimate redemption can be relied upon to insure stability in the value of a paper currency. Nothing but the due regulation of quantity will preserve the parity of the paper-circulation with the coin in which it is redeemable.

This country will not accept a precarious gold basis without a gold currency, nor a currency based upon it, issued and controlled by banking institutions, whether secured by bonds or other evidences of debt. The principle is unsound. If silver is abandoned and the automatic regulation of standard money through the production of the mines is given up, the demand will be for the issue of money by the Government, regulated in amount by some definite proportion between the volume of money, on the one hand, and population and wealth on the other, with provision for an annual increment that will maintain the proportion, as nearly constant as possible. The contest is really between these two principles.

Which shall it be, silver with automatic regulation through production, or fiat money under legislative regulation?

#### "MANIFEST DESTINY."

CARL SCHURZ.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Harper's Magazine, New York, October.*

WHENEVER there is a project on foot to annex foreign territory to this Republic the cry of "Manifest Destiny" is raised to produce the impression that all opposition to such a project is a struggle against fate. Forty years ago, this cry had a peculiar significance. It was raised by the slaveholders who desired annexation in order to increase the number of slave States. There was, besides, a large number of youthful optimists who uttered the cry, in the belief that this Republic was charged with the mission of bearing the banner of freedom over the whole civilized world.

The Civil War weakened the demand for territorial expansion, in two ways. With the abolition of slavery, the powerful interest which had stood behind the annexation policy disappeared forever. The sentimental movement was chilled by the great crisis which brought the Union so near to destruction.

Very few, only, of the public men of the time after the War still delighted in "Manifest-Destiny" dreams. Of these, Mr. Seward was the most prominent. In 1868, he predicted that "in thirty years the city of Mexico would be the capital of the United States." His schemes of annexation, however, were not warmly seconded by public opinion. The purchase of Alaska was completed with difficulty. The Senate refused to confirm the Treaty with Denmark for the cession of St. Thomas. President Grant, with all his powerful influence, could not bring about the annexation of Santo Domingo.

The recent attempt made by President Harrison to precipitate the Hawaiian Islands into our Union, has again stirred the public interest in the matter of territorial expansion, and called forth once more the cry of "Manifest Destiny." This attempt would, no doubt, have already been buried under popular disapproval, had not Republican politicians and newspaper-writers seen fit, for the purpose of making party capital, to defend President Harrison's action, and to discredit the cautious course of President Cleveland, with deceptive appeals to American pride.

The new "Manifest-Destiny" precept means, in point of principle, not merely the incorporation into the United States of territory contiguous to our borders, but rather the acquisition of such territory as may be useful in enlarging our commercial advantages, and in securing to our navy facilities

desirable for the operations of a great naval Power. No conscientious person, however, will think of incorporating even a single square mile of foreign soil into this Union, without most earnestly considering how it will be likely to affect our social and political condition at home, as well as our relations with the world abroad.

According to the spirit of our constitutional system, foreign territory should be acquired with a view only to its admission, at no very distant day, into this Union as one or more States, on an equal footing with the other States. It behooves us, then, to consider very carefully what sort of country we propose to annex, and what sort of people inhabit it.

If the people of Canada should some day express a desire to be incorporated into the Union, there would, as to the character of the country and of the people, be no reasonable doubt of the fitness or even the desirability of the association. Their country has those attributes of soil and climate which are most apt to stimulate and keep steadily at work all the energies of human nature. The people are substantially of the same stock as ours, and akin to us in their traditions, their notions of law and morals, their interests and habits of life. They are accustomed to the peaceable and orderly practices of self-government. They would mingle and become one with our people without difficulty.

Very different would be the case with the acquisition of territory to the south of us. We should acquire a totally different people, in a totally different climate. The people of the American Tropics have long been as free and unhampered as the people of the United States to rule their home affairs and to shape their own destinies. They have not succeeded, as we have, in developing the rich resources of their own countries and in building up stable democratic government. They have constantly vibrated between anarchy and despotism. It is a matter of universal experience that democratic institutions have never on a large scale prospered in tropical latitudes.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands would bring to our Union a tropical people and climate. If attached to the United States, Hawaii would always retain a colonial character. It would be bound to this Republic, not by a community of interest or national sentiment, but simply by the protection given to it against foreign aggression, and by certain commercial advantages. No candid citizen of the United States would ever think of making a State of this Union out of such a group of islands, with such a population as it has and is likely to have. It would always be to this Republic a mere dependency, an outlying domain, to be governed as such.

There is, however, a practical feature of the case which deserves the greatest consideration. The Hawaiian Islands are distant two thousand miles from our nearest seaport. Would the possession of such an outlying domain, so far away, really be an element of strength to us as against foreign Powers? In our present condition, occupying a compact part of the American continent, we have no need of either a large army or a great navy. No European enemy can invade our soil without bringing from a long distance a strong land-force. In case of war, some of our seaports might be blockaded, and even occupied, our commerce might be swept from the seas, but there would still remain a population approaching seventy millions of people, not military, but warlike, ever ready to furnish an almost unlimited supply of vigorous, brave, and remarkably intelligent soldiers. Our well-known and nearly limitless staying-power makes all Nations ready to go to the extreme of honorable concession in order to avoid hostilities with the United States.

If we acquire such a vulnerable point as the Hawaiian Islands, we shall require a large navy to defend it, and a large navy is something which it would be very unwise for us to create. It would be a foolish expense, because the modern war-fleet is still in the experimental stage. The only thing yet known with certainty about great modern battle-ships is that



they sink one another at manœuvring-drills. Moreover, a large navy might be a dangerous plaything. With a numerous staff of naval officers on our hands, it would not be so very difficult to precipitate a conflict of arms, in cases which could otherwise be easily settled by amicable adjustment. If the people of the United States yield to the allurements of the Tropics and embark in a career of indiscriminate aggrandizement, their "Manifest Destiny" points with equal certainty to a total abandonment of their conservative traditions of policy, to a rapid deterioration in the character of the people and their political institutions, and to a future of turbulence, demoralization, and final decay.

#### BALANCE OF POWER IN EASTERN ASIA.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Edinburgh, September.*

THERE are two methods by which the general movement of Russia in Asia may be prognosticated. One is based on the principle which Sir Charles Lyell applied to geological processes; that what has been is that which is and will continue to be. The other is the more empirical method of marking at certain points along her frontier-line, the actual existence of those special provocative or tempting circumstances which have been hitherto observed to precede and pave the way for advance.

In the case of Russia, it may be plausibly shown that the aggressive temper of the Nation has its roots not in any peculiar lust of conquest or passion for power, but in the geographical circumstances in which she is placed. Weak races are driven before their betters to the Polar Regions, to the barren fastnesses of the mountains, or to the dark forests of tropical Africa; but a vigorous race, conscious of its strength, which is hemmed in by ice, and excluded from the sea, must in the very nature of things make a way for itself towards sharing in the advantages which it envies in its more fortunate neighbors.

The progress of Russia in Asia was described a few years ago by Colonel Mark Bell in language which cannot be surpassed for lucidity and fidelity to fact. Russia is, according to him, a hard, solid, organized body, impelled by the laws of progress to move among fragile, loosely-compacted, and unorganized bodies; and whether it be by arms or negotiations, geographical surveys, or the exigencies of self-defense, the result must ever be the same. These loose bodies are, in fact, one after the other broken up, and their contents gathered into the ever-increasing substance of the organized body.

The advance of Russia in Asia may not be inaptly likened to the overflow of that great river, the Huang Ho, which every few years devastates vast areas of Chinese soil. It is constantly exerting pressure, and tends, by the law of its being, to overflow wherever it bursts its bounds. In one point only the analogy fails. Chinese inundations cease to trouble when they reach the sea. Russia's strength is not to be so extinguished. On the contrary, her access to the sea affords a new base for conquest by sea and land.

England is trying, by protocols, to arrest the march of Russia on India. As well think to stop the tidal-wave with sheep-hurdles! When Great Britain fully realizes that nothing short of a wall of impregnable steel will ever keep Russia from the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and finally resolves to oppose that advance, the problem will become simple, and not even very expensive. To show an unambiguous front is the surest way, in all cases, to avoid the *ultima ratio*.

It is not, however, the relation of India to Russia that primarily concerns us at the moment, except in so far as it bears directly or indirectly on the position of China.

A vast but fascinating problem confronts Russia on her Chinese frontier—a problem which cannot be disposed of in one or even two generations. No Power, however, knows better how to wait than Russia. Time is on her side; and as

the necessary preliminary to all wise action is knowledge, the Russian General Staff, has been making the fullest use of the opportunities which treaties afforded, to gain accurate information concerning everything pertaining to China and her Territories. The minute information concerning all the Northern and Western Territories of China which is now in possession of the Russian Staff, is not only such as no other Power possesses, but is incomparably superior to anything in the hands of the Chinese Government itself. Hence it is that whenever a question of boundaries arises, Russia is prepared to sustain her claims with elaborate maps of the regions, to which China has nothing to oppose—which she is not even able to criticise. Moreover, the Chinese Commissioner is unduly hampered by the figment of universal dominion; and to make the work of his mission fit in with the antiquated forms, it has to be disguised under some euphemism which shall not jar on the obsolete dogma of the World-Empire of China. The consequence is the Commissioner surrenders the disputed territory, and reports to his Government that he has pacified it.

Next, as to China's capacity of resistance to Russian pressure. China is a living archaism, and as fit to hold her own against her Western neighbors, either in the field or in the Cabinet, as the Spanish Armada would be to resist an iron-clad squadron.

It is something more than a coincidence that brings a Russian military expedition into the Pamirs, at the very moment that an ancient ally and buffer State of China is being summarily dismembered by France. Neither is it a mere coincidence that the two avowed enemies of the British Empire have been set in motion simultaneously toward the northwest and the southeast frontiers of India, while the political forces of Great Britain are engrossed in an internal struggle for Imperial existence. The spectacle of the sheep-dogs throttling each other would be too much for the self-restraint of the mildest-mannered wolf that ever worried lamb.

Recurring to the Russian advance. All accessible data and all reasonable inferences concerning the potentialities of Chinese defense seem to confirm Colonel Bell's conclusion, that "Russia will devour China in parts as fast as she can digest them." The reigning dynasty made use of native auxiliaries to conquer China. The next Power that conquers China may have the warlike Manchus, the wandering Mongols, the Grand Lama of Thibet, in addition to the Chinese themselves as auxiliaries. China, in short, may be subjugated without risking the bones of a single Cossack.

At present, the position of China on the long frontier-line of Manchuria and Korea is by nature so strong that an active general defensive policy on the part of China would give her the command of the Amur, and the means of rendering the tenure of the Russian coast-provinces somewhat precarious. But China's inertia is the constant quantity on which Russia is always able to rely, and her experience, during the last forty years, seems amply to justify her in discounting the latent advantages of a Power which is certain not to use them. Yet, Russia does not presume too much. There is an admirable combination of prudence and daring in her calculations, and she leaves nothing to chance which can be secured on solid grounds.

The invasion of China by the Russians would be a veritable invasion of the barbarians, for though the Russian *élite*—mostly of foreign extraction—are highly cultured and able to hold their own in science, literature, and art with the most advanced races, the Russian masses are distinctly behind the Chinese people in industry, intelligence, and trustworthiness. This is tacitly admitted by Russians, the more philosophical of whom dread the absorption of their people in the Chinese mass. But such theoretical considerations will not stay the Nation's hand.

Still, with all its apparent helplessness, due to no want of

resources, but only to its want of energy and intelligent foresight, there is a halo of protection thrown around the Chinese Empire by the interests of Foreign Powers, which are as much entitled to respect as Russia. Maybe China, more astute than we give her credit for, presumes somewhat on this impalpable protection as a reckless son relies on the resources of an indulgent father. But while this may avail her against a *coup de main*,—and recent events in Siam throw a doubt even on this—it is quite inefficacious against the insidious encroachment upon her boundaries and the imperceptible absorption of her substance.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

### THE BOMBAY RIOTS: WHO IS TO BLAME?

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, BART., M.P.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*The New Review, London, September.*

THE WRITER of this paper by reason of his official residence in India, and his thorough knowledge of affairs, is preëminently qualified to give an opinion as to the causes of the recent religious riots in Bombay.

SUCH conflicts, arising mainly out of cow-killing, have occurred from time to time in past years, of late with increasing frequency and bitterness; so that we know what conjunction of circumstances usually brings on the crisis. But the originating cause, the *causa causans* lies deeper, and must be sought for in the circumstances which have produced strained relations between the two communities. It is with regard to this matter that the gravest responsibility lies on the Indian Government. We understand how the spark is generated. We want to know how the explosives have been accumulated.

These conflicts invariably occur on the occasion of some Mussulman festival, notably, the *Bakri Id*, or Feast of the Goat, at the end of June. That festival is held to commemorate Abraham offering up his son Isaac, and involves the sacrifice of some animal. The victim chosen is usually a sheep or goat; and such a selection would appear to be the most in harmony with the Old Testament narrative. But, the Mahommedans claim, also, the right to sacrifice cows and oxen, and this is where the strife arises; the cow being, in the eyes of the Hindu, an animal of the greatest sanctity. The position is, of course, all the more critical if a Hindu festival falls on the same day, for in that case religious fanaticism is aroused on both sides, and a collision is almost sure to ensue.

Now, what we want, in the first instance, is to discover and enforce a reasonable *modus vivendi* with regard to cow-killing, in order to get rid of the exciting cause of strife. But, much more important is it to investigate and remove the causes which produce tension and enmity between the two great classes which make up the 220,000,000 of our Indian fellow-subjects. I presume, that in the case of Bombay, a searching and impartial investigation will be ordered by Her Majesty's Secretary of State; and I trust that in this investigation the relative importance of these two points for inquiry will not be lost sight of. The case of Bombay is a crucial one. Here we have a great and wealthy cosmopolitan city; a city created by ourselves, and held by us for two hundred years. It must surely give us pause, when a city of this sort, with its 800,000 inhabitants, falls suddenly and unexpectedly, for days together, into the hands of a fierce mob of contending factions, which can only be quelled, with much bloodshed, by the use of military force. Was the Bombay Government aware of this dangerous state of feeling? And if so, what steps did it take, in consultation with the leaders of the native community, to remove the causes of enmity. Our position in India is a peculiar one, and the duties of the Government are not limited to repressing disorder, to posting police and military, and to

clearing the streets after such a conflict has broken out. A higher duty is, to be in touch with the people and their leaders, to understand their feelings, and to make it impossible that such a crisis should occur. I have been carefully observing Bombay affairs since I left India in 1887, and I fear that the Government of Lord Harris is not in touch with the people or their leaders. This seems to be shown in many ways: *e. g.* by their unfriendly attitude towards higher education, and the Congress-movement generally; by their high-handed treatment of the Rajabai-Tower case, and by their disregard for public opinion in framing Rules under the Indian Councils Amendment Act. And, further, it is currently believed that some of His Excellency's leading advisers are tainted with the pernicious doctrine of "Divide and rule," an idea ruinous to our position in India, and irreconcilable with our declared policy of justice and impartiality. To countenance such a doctrine, even for a moment; to contemplate resting our authority upon discord; to show favor or disfavor according to race or creed—this is assuredly the direct and certain way of producing the perilous mischiefs we are now deploring.

With regard to the previous disturbances at Azimgarh, Bareilly, and elsewhere, a number of letters have reached me emphasizing the complaints contained in the native Press. As a specimen, I will give a portion of one of these letters written by a prominent Indian gentleman in Calcutta: "The most serious danger," he says, "which threatens India just now, is these Hindu and Mussulman disputes. Previously, these disputes were rare and far apart, and when they took place, Hindus and Mussulmans made up their quarrel after the *Bakri Id* was over; but now these disputes are increasing in number and intensity, and causing a wide breach between the two communities. The policy of pitting the Mussulmans against the Hindus was inaugurated during the rule of Lord Dufferin, to put down the Congress. Sir A. Colvin secured Sir Syed Ahmed, of Aligarh, and succeeded in organizing a powerful Mussulman combination to oppose the movement. The inevitable result was that the Mussulmans generally came to believe that they would please the authorities, and obtain substantial benefits from them, if they took their stand against the Hindus. Gradually, the Europeans came to be saturated with the same ideas, and in settling disputes between Hindus and Mussulmans, they began to side with the latter. As a matter of fact, the decisions of the officials invariably caused intense resentment amongst the Hindus, and a feeling of triumph amongst the Mussulmans. It has come to this at last, that a bitter feeling has sprung up between the two races, and not a Mussulman festival passes without a serious quarrel between them." This is not pleasant reading; but there is no use living in a fool's paradise, and whether he is right or wrong in his views, it is important that the public in this country should know what influential people of his class are thinking.

### THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

E. R. L. GOULD.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, October.*

THE fundamental idea of the Gothenburg system\* of liquor licenses, as is well known, is the conduct of the retail and bar-traffic in spirits without financial reward other than ordinary interest upon the capital invested; and the regulation of the sale by public authority in such a manner that drinking is discouraged, and the saloon purged of gambling and immorality. The profits are annually distributed to the community, since it has to bear the social burdens caused by immoderate alcoholic indulgence.

How far is the Scandinavian method of public control appli-

\* The Gothenburg system is described in detail in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., p. 680. The Norwegian Modification of the system is explained, Vol. VI., p. 119.



cable to conditions in the United States? What modifications are necessary to ensure its efficient operation in this country?

Analyzing the distinctive characteristics of the system, one finds that there are many features not at all new to our practice. For, instance, the fundamental basis, license with local-option privileges, is the policy in many of the States. Such conditions as Sunday-closing, prohibition of sale to minors, etc., are incorporated in the Statute-Books of nearly every Commonwealth, even if not always observed in practice. Neither is the application of moneys derived from the liquor traffic to objects of public utility a new thing. The city of New York apportioned annually a part of the proceeds from licenses for dispensing intoxicating beverages (\$300,000) to the police pension-fund.

The Norwegian model of the Gothenburg system furnishes the better basis for adaptation to life in the United States. As regards the principle, no modification seems necessary, but it is very important to extend the field of operations so as to include *fermented as well as spirituous liquors*. Herein lies the weakness of the plan in practice abroad.

The limitation of the Gothenburg system to retail and saloon-traffic in spirits is a handicap. Finland, and still more recently Norway, have given companies the right to undertake a monopoly of the sale of all intoxicating liquors, provided local licensing-authorities will concede it to them.

A second modifying feature must be the extension of the monopoly-limit beyond the ten-and-a-half-gallon purchase, as it is fixed in Norway. The Swedish regulation, which places it at sixty-six gallons, is far preferable. A still higher figure, say one hundred gallons, would probably not be unwise.

The standard of municipal politics in this country is not what it is in Scandinavia, and this, in the light of the intimate relation existing in Norway and Sweden between the companies having the monopoly of saloon and retail trade and the local Government, apparently offers an insuperable objection. Many would think it better to leave undisturbed the present unholy alliance, than that liquor and politics should be more closely wed.

There need not be too many misgivings on this score. Wherever the system is in operation, notwithstanding municipal relationships, the saloon is absolutely without political significance. The reason is very simple. Under the system, licensing-authorities are incorruptible; all the operations of the companies are subjected to the closest possible scrutiny; and as no money is to be made by any one, there is no pecuniary interest to act otherwise than honestly.

The crucial test of the mechanism of the system in the United States would be the constitution of the licensing-authority. It would not do nearly so well to fill the commission by executive appointment or by local election, as to constitute it from the Judges of secondary instance, for example. The judicial power in the United States has been comparatively little infected by politics, and would be, by far, the safest repository of the required functions. If it be objected that Courts of secondary resort are already overburdened with work, an easy way out of the difficulty is to create additional judgeships.

If it should become necessary to specify by statute the different interests to be favored with subsidies, I believe that kindergarten and manual training and agencies for healthy recreation should have the first claim. The conditions of city life need to be vastly ameliorated before there can be an appreciable diminution of drinking; but one of the surest ways of helping along the good work is to offset the social attractions of the barroom with abundant provisions for recreation and amusement placed within reach of all.

Two or three minor features of the Gothenburg system would need to be Americanized. The artificial beverages of rich and poor must be treated alike, and there must be no upper chamber, with higher-priced liquors, kept open longer

than the general bars below. The attempt to deal with the alcohol question chiefly as a social labor-problem must be abandoned.

To transplant the Gothenburg system to the United States will require heroic effort. Not only will liquor have to be fought on the social and economic side, but it must also be reckoned with as a political factor. In the latter respect, conditions are going from bad to worse. Greater purity in municipal politics, while not an absolute prerequisite, will assuredly follow the introduction of the Gothenburg system.

In many respects the various States of our Union offer more favorable conditions for beginning than did Norway and Sweden. No legal obstacles oppose; liquor-selling has never been considered a vested interest; nor are we hampered by life-holding privileges. Furthermore, we are accustomed to all sorts of experiments in regulating the trade in alcohol. Not infrequently are prohibition, high license, and low license tried in the course of a single decade. Climate and custom, too, are in our favor.

A commission to investigate the Scandinavian method has been appointed in Massachusetts, and it is to be assumed that legislative action will follow its report.

#### WHAT IS HE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

CHARLES BARNARD.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*The Social Economist, New York, September.*

THE American boy of every generation until this one has been free to enter the trades, and he has made the finest machinist, ship-builder, carpenter, and general workman the world has ever seen. Only yesterday the foreigner suddenly slammed the doors of all the trades in his face, and he stands before these closed doors bewildered, angry, and apparently helpless, without a trade or even the right to learn a trade, or to practise it if he should learn it.

This is the most serious problem ever placed before the young men of any generation. What the American boy will do about it, what he can do about it, is something that vitally concerns every citizen in these United States.

All unskilled labor was at one time performed by native Americans; now all this and all the more common mechanical trades have been monopolized by foreigners, not wholly because they wished to push the native boy out, but because the boy is quite willing to stay out. He sees that the trades are in a state of transition, and that unskilled labor is rapidly changing into skilled labor. The car-driver becomes a motor-man, the stable-man becomes an engineer in a power-house, and the lamplighter drops his torch to tend a dynamo. Within the past decade the artist has invaded the brickyard, and new styles, shapes, and colors have been produced in bricks, and terra-cotta has been raised to a fine-art product. It is not enough now that the bricklayers pile bricks in monotonous rows of "headers and stretchers," or build a pier with a hole in it, and call it a fireplace. With the new bricks coming from the yards, his wall must be an artistic creation, and his fireplace worthy the modern palace in which it may stand. The American artist has also invaded the glass-house, and with new pots of color has created the most beautiful and wonderful window-glass the world ever saw, and it follows that the glazier must be an artist too.

In addition to all this, the boy of to-day, even while at school, has learnt something of the trades, and as a result, has acquired a healthy disrespect for their traditions. He knows that in all the common handicrafts, with the usual allowance for American "gumption," a very fair degree of skill may be attained by any intelligent American boy, under a good teacher, in a comparatively short time. Moreover, the boy to-day recog-

nizes that the antique rubbish about the "Jack of all trades, good at none," is rubbish.

These are the aspects of the trades that strike the American boy just out of school. If he hesitates about entering the common trades it is largely because they are unskilled. The Trades-Union promises and obtains wages for all, skilled and unskilled, active and lazy alike; but the American boy is not looking for wages. He regards the trades only as stepping-stones to higher skill, higher workmanship, and higher earnings. The methods of the Union are opposed to his aims.

What will he do about the trades? He will certainly go into them, the Union to the contrary notwithstanding. Not as a laborer for the hire only, but to become a master-workman, designer, master-employer, and builder of his own fortune. He will go into the trades because they are the foundation of the arts, because they lead always to better things. He will some day command wages as a workman that the Unions dare not dream about.

There is, however, in this matter of the trades one unspoken reason in the minds of many young people that is a powerful factor in this problem. Between the lines of almost the entire mass of the foreign fiction that swamps our bookstalls, there is printed the everlasting lesson that labor with the hands is a disgrace. Unfortunately the boy who looks only at the surface of things is guided very largely by this view.

It should be observed that one of the great trades is almost completely ignored by our young men. The farmer's boy deserts the farm, and seeks the city. The farm is said to be dull, lonely, and the farmer's life hard and unprofitable and uncertain. All these things are rapidly changing; the trolley-road is completely changing the social life of the farm. The old "homestead" of the poets may indeed disappear, with all its bad drainage, malaria, and pretty sentiment. The food-manufacturer is the coming man in the world's greatest business.

One other almost unspoken argument has been presented to the boy of to-day in this question; What shall he do? This is a feeling that is spreading among certain of the clearer thinkers of our young people that it is not all of life to get rich; that there are ideal ways of living, not exactly profitable, but delightful. The art-life in all its ever-growing opportunities, leads to a splendid living. Many now stop and consider whether it is not better to do the work that is delightful than to earn much money. Which shall it profit a man most, to live for the sake of life, or to sell the life for stocks and bonds that neither satisfy the heart nor feed the soul?

Obstructions are the stones out of which character is built. If the boy of to-day has new difficulties before him, it is certain that these very things will make of him a new kind of man. We can only guess at what he will be, from what his father is. He is the son of the Republic. If the American spirit is in him, he will find his honorable place in the world's work.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

### COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

F. A. WALKER, LL.D.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*The Harvard Graduates' Magazine, Boston, September.*

THE past ten years have witnessed such a remarkable development in the direction of college athletics, that both those who applaud and those who deprecate must equally admit the importance of the subject. The rising passion for athletics has carried all before it. Honors in football, in baseball, and in rowing have come to be esteemed of equal value with honors in the classics, in philosophy, or in mathematics. With few exceptions college presidents and professors see some good in the new movement, and sympathize largely with the en-

thusiasm of their pupils. But there is a host of editors, preachers, and men of affairs in the outside world, and a host of parents and guardians more directly concerned, who are sure that it is all of evil; that the colleges are simply going wild over athletic sports, preparing the way for the downfall of the whole traditional system of education.

A generation ago, gymnastics held but a small, a very small, place in American colleges. The college hero of those days was apt to be a young man of towering forehead, from which the hair was carefully brushed backwards and upwards to give full effect to his remarkable phrenological development. His cheeks were pale, his digestion pretty certain to be bad; he was self-conscious, introspective, and indulged in moods as became a child of genius. He had yearnings and aspirations, and not infrequently mistook physical lassitude for intellectuality and the gnawings of dyspepsia for spiritual cravings. He would have greatly mistrusted his mission and his calling if he had found himself at any time playing ball, and he went through moral crises and mental fermentations which to him seemed tremendous.

Not all college heroes of those days were of this familiar type. Sometimes they were thunderous orators, more Websterian than Webster. Sometimes, though more rarely, the college hero was a delightfully wicked fellow who did, or at least affected to do, naughty things, wrote satirical verses, was supposed to know life, and in various ways exerted a baleful influence over his fellow students. But, however the type of the college hero might vary, speech-making, debating, or fine writing were the be-all and end-all of college-training. Physical force, dexterity, and endurance, capacity for action, nerve, will-power went for little or nothing, so far as public admiration was concerned. A man, who was known to be specially gifted in the matter of physical prowess was thereby disparaged in public estimation. It was taken for granted that he could not be good for much else. Brains and brawn were supposed to be developed in inverse ratio. Strength was regarded as akin to brutality. The indifference towards, or the dislike of, athletics, a generation or two ago, was due partly to the fact that it was an era of transcendentalism in politics, and also largely to the religious ideas and feelings of the time. The body was but a shell, a prison in which the soul was confined, and against whose bars its aspirations continually beat and bruised themselves.

All these notions have now gone together. Other ideas, better suited to inspire a progressive civilization, have taken their place. In part, this is due to the decay of superstition; in part, to the effects of positive teaching. The men of to-day are more concerned with how they shall live than how they shall die. Man is no longer a pilgrim here below, but a citizen. This world is a place to work in; activity and development, not suffering or self-repression, its law.

That the general introduction of gymnastics into colleges is desirable, few will deny. Young men of college age, whose occupations are largely sedentary, should be encouraged to take systematic and extended exercise to correct the faults of the study and recitation-room, to expand their frames, and to promote an active circulation. The improvement wrought by these means in the physique of our college students is manifest to the eye of the most casual observer who remembers the former state of things. So far there is no ground of debate; difference of opinion exists only with respect to the competitive games and sports which have grown up out of the newly-awakened interest in physical prowess.

Athletics are distinguished from gymnastics, first, by specialization, or an attempt to reach the highest attainable point of efficiency in a given line; secondly, by excess of exercise performed under the stimulus of competition. In the competition for championship honors, and in the preparatory training, vital force is not created, but consumed; and the young man is left less healthful or less powerful through the remaining



years of his life. I am disposed, however, to believe that there has been much of exaggeration in the public mind on this matter. The great body of athletes shows a vitality above the average, both during and after college life. Still, there is a real danger to be guarded against, especially among the younger and less experienced competitors. Of those physical contests which result merely in the consumption at the time of current physical force, which would or might otherwise be devoted to study, we cannot dispose so confidently and summarily. There are hosts of young men competing for honors in athletics to the neglect of study, whose circumstances and means and views and plans of life are such that they cannot afford to treat their educational privileges in this way.

#### DEFENSE OF A FRENCH CLASSIC.

JULES SIMON.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Journal des Savants, Paris.*

EVERY one is acquainted with the classification of States by Montesquieu. According to him, every form of government can be assigned to one of four kinds, despotism, monarchy, aristocracy, or democracy. Despotism, in his idea, has for its mainspring, fear; the mainspring of monarchy is honor; that of aristocracy is moderation; and, finally, that of democracy or a republic is virtue. None of the thoughts of Montesquieu have been more often cited and more generally approved than this. It has been impugned, however, in a volume published since the recent death of its lamented author, M. Adolph Franck. This volume is the third of a work entitled, "*Réformateurs et Publicistes en l'Europe*," which M. Franck had on the anvil for more than twenty-five years. The first volume, devoted to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, appeared in 1864; the second was issued in 1881, and treats of the reformers of the Seventeenth Century; the third is concerned with the reformers of the Eighteenth Century. An opinion, expressed by M. Franck, deserves to be carefully weighed. His pure, disinterested, and laborious life of eighty-three years was, from the time he reached man's estate, consecrated to instruction, written or spoken. When he questions the accuracy and propriety of Montesquieu's classification, it becomes every one to consider well M. Franck's words, especially since he had a great admiration for Montesquieu and thought him a master-mind among reformers.

M. Franck reproaches Montesquieu with having omitted theocracy. In fact, this occupies a great place, not only at Rome, which has remained a great empire despite the loss of the temporal power, but also among the peoples of the Orient, in Russia, even in England, where the head of the State is the head of the Church. What is despotism? It is, according to Montesquieu, a State which has no laws. Such a State, answers M. Franck, is neither a royalty nor a republic; it is anarchy. Finally, Montesquieu places an aristocracy among republican governments. There is but one sort of republican government, says M. Franck, and that is the government of the people by the people itself. As soon as you give a people a master, whether this master be a king or a privileged class, you lose the liberty of a republic. Thus, the classification does not hold. It is both incomplete and false.

The same theory holds true, thinks Mr. Franck, in regard to the pretended mainsprings, in which the nature of governments is summed up and by which their development is explained. Fear is the return of man to a state of nature. He who is master, by reason of the fear of his subjects, is not connected with law on any side. Such a government is naught but force. What is the honor which, according to Montesquieu, preserves royalty? Beyond question, it is not merely a distinction, a plaything, a right of precedence. It is virtue or it is nothing. And moderation, what is it but skill in the manner of governing, which can be employed under all forms of gov-

ernment? We must not consider a republic the virtuous form of government, *par excellence*. The English Government, which is excellent, even in the opinion of Montesquieu, is monarchical. The Committee of Public Safety in France, the sight of which Montesquieu was happily spared, was republican.

At this point the argument of M. Franck is evidently and incontestably unsound. Montesquieu did not say that a republic is necessarily and constantly virtuous. He said something quite different, which is, that a republic cannot be durable and desirable unless it be based on virtue.

The criticism of M. Franck on the other points is far from being irrefutable. He forgets the Roman emperors and the kings of the barbarians. He has not studied closely the mainsprings of a monarchical government. The distinctions and explanations of Montesquieu, despite some objections of details, keep their truth and their power.

It is certain that the spectacle of the French Revolution, during which governments have not ceased to succeed one another, would have supplied him with new elements of appreciation. He would have probably extended his ideas without modifying them. He approved highly, as is known, of the English Constitution, which he regarded as the masterpiece of political science. He had studied it profoundly, and had even on some points explained its nature for the first time to the English themselves. M. Franck is of the same opinion as Montesquieu. He makes reservations only in respect to the House of Lords. He wishes to preserve it; but he proposes to replace birth and the choice of the Sovereign, which are at present the two forms of recruiting the peerage, by election.

Let me add, that while M. Franck praises highly the English Constitution, he gives equal praise to a great English writer, Locke, to whom, with three others, Vico, Montesquieu, and Jean Jacques Rousseau, are attributed the grand results of the Seventeenth Century. Locke is placed at the head of the philosophical school; but he was also, as all the world knows, a writer on political subjects. It was Locke who was employed by the Earl of Shaftesbury to draw up the fundamental laws of Carolina. It is to Locke, M. Franck declares, was due the idea of religious liberty, which passed from his books into the Constitution of the United States. It is not in Locke, however, that our author can find any support for his attempted refutation of Montesquieu, whose classification of governments remains, and will long remain sound and well-founded.

#### BÉRANGER.

C. COQUELIN.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from the translation of a Paper in  
*The Century, New York, October.*

BÉRANGER attempted nearly all the veins that he believed possible for the *chanson*. Sainte-Beuve has divided them into five:

First, the humorous vein. It is his best. He held it until late in life, but with age it was touched with fancy.

Second, the vein of political, anti-clerical satire, almost always exceedingly animated, sometimes very crude, here and there bitter.

A third vein is that of romance, or rather of the elegy, in the Latin sense of the word; for it can be both a plaint and a song of joy, like the love-lays of the old French, with some of the older purity of form. To this class belongs his pathetic "Swallows."

After the humorous vein, the satire, and the elegy, came the *ballade*, sometimes purely poetic, sometimes social, and political. Béranger's imagination found its refuge in the poetical ballad. He had a touch of the supernatural, a fondness for dreams, a love for the fancy that springs from the woods and fields, and moves the heart of the peasant.

As to the political ballad, it is that which has left the deepest

impression on the memory of the people. There are times when the best music is that of the drum which beats the charge. This is the strain which sounds in "The Old Flag," "The Old Corporal," and "The Memories of the People," and how it must have quickened the beat of our fathers' hearts, when to-day we cannot listen to it unmoved!

Some time after his death, on July 16, 1857, appeared his "Last Songs" and his "Biography." Neither of these works, it must be confessed, answered the expectation which had been formed of it. The "Biography" contained some finely written pages, but no revelation of men, no new views of things. In the "Last Songs" there was recognized at once the singular weakness of the numerous songs consecrated to Napoleon, and even the best of them were of varying and unequal value. Notwithstanding the beauty of some of the poems, this last collection of Béranger met with lively criticism, and an extraordinary concert of attack and recrimination was raised against the poet, hardly cold in his humble grave. Sainte-Beuve had already, in 1850, attached the bell, and presented Béranger as a clever trickster, with a facility for capturing popularity without any risk. From right and left the critics threw themselves, with sharp teeth, on the man and his work. Excellent names were mingled with the movement—M. Renan, M. Eugène Pelletan, the refined and the pure. Some reproached him for his irreligion, others for his deism; some for having forced the people into irreligion, others for having encouraged the *coups d'état*. He had sung of Napoleon, then called back the Empire; he was deceitful and false.

They even represented Béranger as a *poseur*, as a hypocrite, as an egotist. As the result of that campaign, a dark shadow was thrown upon the features so familiar to the people. Then came the scorn of his work, and almost the forgetfulness of the masses. Thus it is that he who was the national poet has as yet no statue. Thus it is the country he loved so well has neglected his glorious genius.

Is the poetry of Béranger that of an egotist? No; but it is that of an altitudinarian, say some; the pose of disinterestedness; the pose of poverty. Ah, what a pity such a pose is not met with more frequently!

Yes; but, say the purists, with his Bonapartist songs he reëstablished the Empire, and twice, in 1830 and in 1848, by discarding the robe of a politician, he neglected his duty.

His songs on Napoleon were not Bonapartist. What he celebrates in the man—who dazzled him, I admit—is his genius, never his system. It is the revolution, it is equality—it is glory, in short. Why not pardon Béranger, as we have pardoned Victor Hugo? "I subscribed to the Consulate; I never subscribed to the Empire," declared the old poet. His songs concerning Napoleon remind me of the coins struck after 1804, on which is seen, on one side, the image of Napoleon Emperor, and on the other side the inscription, "République Française." No, he never shifted his course. Is his funeral forgotten? The menaces of Piétri, the police confiscating the coffin, the soldiers in arms keeping his nearest friends at a distance, and Paris alarmed!

The Empire trembled lest the Republic should rise from that grave, and you pretend that it entombed a friend of the Empire!

As to his resignation of his post of Deputy, it was due solely to his correct appreciation of himself, so rare in these days of overweening conceit. He knew he was a poet, not a politician. He was aware that while he could make verses, he could not frame laws.

He was independent to the point of folly; but, above all, he was a friend of the people, a Democrat, and a patriot. He will retake his true place, since he wished for the Republic, and had a passionate love for France; because his songs are a school where one can learn to love him; because when he speaks of his country a hymn mounts to his lips—a hymn always true, like his "Children of France," of which the strophes of tears and fire seem to have been written yesterday.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

### THE HISTORY OF GUNPOWDER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Die Gartenlaube, Leipzig, Heft 19.*

IN the year 1853, a memorial was erected in Freiburg to Berthold the Black, the asserted inventor of gunpowder. We know, now, that the Franciscan monk's claim to the discovery rests only on hazy tradition. The Chinese were assuredly the first who mixed saltpetre with light combustible material, and applied the mixture to pyrotechnics. The celebrated traveler, Marco Polo, who visited China in the Thirteenth Century, says of the Chinese: "They raise tempests with flashing lightning and peals of thunder, and do many other wonderful things." From China, the knowledge of this art was carried to the Byzantine Empire, and the Byzantines were the first to use it in warfare. For centuries they kept the method of preparation of Greek-fire a State secret. That this fire was in its main constituents essentially the same as gunpowder, is proved by a receipt in the "Book of the Fire for Burning the Enemy," by the Byzantine, Marcus Gracchus, published, at latest, in the Twelfth Century. According to it, the preparation of one sort of Greek-fire was as in the following receipt: Sulphur, 11 per cent.; charcoal, 22 per cent., and saltpetre, 67 per cent. This is similar to the old Prussian military powder, which had the following composition: Sulphur, 10 per cent.; charcoal, 16 per cent.; saltpetre, 74 per cent.

But, although the Byzantines were familiar with the composition of gunpowder, its driving-power remained for centuries unknown. It was not until the second half of the Thirteenth Century that it was used for propelling projectiles. The art of warfare was thereby revolutionized, and Constantinople fell by means of a discovery which it had made.

The manufacture of gunpowder underwent improvements in course of time but in its essential composition it remained unchanged. The old powder ruled the world for more than five hundred years; in this period, its work, both of destruction and of defense, is simply incalculable; it has smoothed the way for discoveries in remote world-regions, and blasted mountains both for the treasures therein and for the opening up of channels to facilitate communication—but it has had its day. We are in the midst of a great revolution in which the old gunpowder will have to withdraw from battle-fields, and surrender to a new one.

The old gunpowder and the new! These few words signify a new era for humanity, a new departure whose range we can only surmise. In the new powder is comprehended an enormous progress in applied science.

There were two reasons which led to the condemnation of the old powder for military purposes. Originally, the small arms were of very considerable calibre. Even in the Fourteenth Century, muskets were used which carried a ball of thirty-five millimetres. It was soon discovered that greater precision was secured with smaller projectiles, and finally all the military Powers adopted weapons of small calibre. But, to render the smaller balls as effective as the larger ones, it was necessary to give them a greater initial velocity. This could not be secured with the black powder, and so efforts were made to substitute a stronger for it.

When the military chiefs formulated their requirements, the scientists were already in the field. To chemistry is due the discovery of new combustibles not only far more effective than black powder, but also burning without smoke. These substances had already been used for blasting-purpose, and nothing remained but to adapt them to modern firearms.

The first smokeless powder which achieved any considerable notice, was that adopted by the French Government, for the



new Lebel rifle, in 1886 (Poudre B.) This powder was subsequently found to consist of a mixture of picric-acid with gun-cotton, and to be as unutilizable as the latter. This, too, is the case with the famous French Melinite. We must turn to the laboratories of German scientists for real fundamental achievement in this direction.

In the middle of the "Forties" the famous Basil chemist, Schönbein, investigated the action of nitric-acid on vegetable cellular-tissue. A young artillery-officer, in Berlin, the recently deceased Werner Siemens, recognized at once the importance of these investigations, experimented further, and succeeded in producing the new combustible gun-cotton. He drew the attention of the Prussian War Ministry to his discovery. The new product was produced experimentally at Spandau, and in 1846, it was tested both with cannon and small arms at the Tegeler targets. The gun-cotton did not then respond satisfactorily to the tests, and the matter was dropped. The Prussian Government kept the discovery a secret. It was, however, discovered independently by Böttger, Schönbein, and Otto, and great anticipations were based on the smokeless powder.

The triumph of gun-cotton was not, however, so simple a matter; it exploded too easily. When factories and warehouses devoted to the new combustible took to flying through the air, the enthusiasm of its supporters cooled perceptibly; and many years' labor was expended before gun-cotton was so far perfected that it could be safely used for military and industrial purposes. It was just at this stage of improvement that the question of a stronger and smokeless powder became a burning one. Gun-cotton possessed both characteristics.

In the explosion of common gunpowder, only about one-third is actually converted into gas; two-thirds are converted into impalpable powder, which constitutes a veritable smoke. Gun-cotton, on the contrary, is converted wholly into carbonic-acid, nitrogen, and water-vapor, and forms only a light vapor which disappears immediately.

The explosion of gun-cotton is much more violent than that of black powder. A kilogramme of the latter produces 270 litres of gaseous products, a kilogramme of the former is converted into 859 litres of gas. Black powder explodes in  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a second; gun-cotton in  $\frac{1}{50,000}$  to  $\frac{1}{60,000}$  of a second.

Thus improved, gun-cotton was strong enough for the purpose aimed at; in fact, it had an inconvenient superfluity of strength. The explosion was too sudden for the theoretical requirements of a perfect powder, which are, that the force shall be gradually exerted during the fraction of a second that the ball is in the barrel, reaching its maximum at the moment the ball leaves it. Most of our readers are acquainted with collodion and celluloid. These, too, are species of tempered gun-cotton; they burn, but do not explode. Celluloid was discovered by Hyatt, an American, who discovered, at the same time, the principle by which gun-cotton could be converted into a horny substance, and thus paved the way for the preparation of the new powder.

Gun-cotton is soluble in several fluids, and in the state of jelly is capable of being considerably modified by the addition of camphor and other inert substances. While in the tenacious state it may be pressed or moulded or cut into any required shape, and this is indeed the method pursued with the new smokeless powder. Ordinarily, cubic grains are used for cannon, square plates for rifles. The solvent being completely evaporated, a horny substance remains.

Alfred Noble, the famous dynamite manufacturer, hit on the idea of dissolving gun-cotton in nitro-glycerine, and has produced a powder which, under experiment by Krupp and Gruson, appears to have realized the ideal of an artillery explosive. As these gelatinous powders can be made stronger or weaker as required, the chemist is in the position to adapt the powder to the weapon.

## RECENT SCIENCE.

**Babylonian Records at the Chicago World's Exposition.**—Signatures of the ancient Babylonian Kings, preserved to wondering Nineteenth-Century civilization, in tablets and bricks and unglazed pottery, form part of a unique exhibit by the University of Pennsylvania in the liberal-arts section of the Manufacturers' Building. These old Babylonian cuneiform texts are a part of the harvest gathered by the Reverend John Peters in 1888. The fragments shown have been carefully selected from the many thousands of objects in possession of the university, and are considered the best and most representative articles unearthed by the expedition. Possibly the most remarkable of these curious objects is a door-socket in diorite, ascribed to the period of Sargon I., 3800 B.C. On the side is a cuneiform inscription, written in the oldest Semitic dialect of Babylonia, and the characters are archaic and beautiful. The message which it conveys from the ancients to us moderns is ominous in its portent. It reads as follows: Shargani-Shardi, son of Itti Bel, the mighty King of Agad and of the dominion of Bel, builder of Ekur, temple of Bel in Nippur. Whosoever removes this inscribed stone, his foundations may the Gods Bel and Shamash and Ninna tear up, and exterminate his seed.—*Am. Antiquarian, Washington, D. C.*

**Experimental Eating of Cholera-Bacilli.**—Dr. Hasterlik (*Correspondenzblatt für Schweizer Aerzte*) has repeated on himself and three others, Pettenkofer's experiment with cholera-bacilli, and without injury. At first, the experimenters took only small doses, but, encouraged by immunity, one of them ate an entire culture of a third generation. This was followed after thirty-six hours with pain in the bowels, tenesmus, and diarrhoea of no particular characteristic.—*American Journal of Medical Science, Philadelphia.*

**Loss of Electricity in Daylight.**—Some recent experiments have been made in regard to the loss of negative electricity by the action of very refrangible light. The radiations employed in these experiments were those of the voltaic arc, rendered very active by the volatilization of zinc or aluminum. I have myself shown that by the action of these radiations, all the metals, polished or not, varnished or not, manifest the loss of negative electricity. The positive loss was less important. The solar light and that of the clouds exercised insensible action only. New experiments have proved to me that the loss by the light of day may become very considerable, with the usual metals, aluminum, zinc, cadmium, if the negatively electrized conductor has just been polished. My observations were made with a gold-leaf electroscope, the gold-leaf being enclosed in a cage entirely metallic. A disk of aluminum was placed on the button of the electroscope in a well-lighted room. A brightly polished disk, if the polishing had been done some days before, acted nearly like any metal whatever, whether polished or not; but if this disk of aluminum had been just brightly polished (polished in turn with emery-paper and a drop of essence of turpentine) the collapse of the gold-leaf was rapid even with diffused light. The discharge of the electroscope was soon complete. In this case the active light was that which had passed through the panes of glass of the room in which the experiments were made. The loss of electricity diminished in proportion to the distance of time from the moment at which the polishing had been done. A disk of aluminum freshly polished, exposed to the blue light of the sky, at an open window, away from the direct action of the solar rays, lost all the charge of the electroscope in seven seconds; with a disk of zinc twenty seconds were necessary, and sixty-five seconds with a disk of cadmium. In the fine days of the month of April this year, it required but two seconds for the total loss of electricity with aluminum and the loss by zinc and cadmium was also more rapid. The discharge was very active under the action of the direct solar rays, but

less active when the sky was clouded.—*Edouard Branly in Journal de Physique, Théorique et Appliquée, Paris.*

**Preserving Bodies in Their Natural Form and Color.**—The following preservative fluid is employed by G. E. Wiese: 600 grammes of sodium hyposulphite dissolved in 5,000 grammes of water and 75 grammes of ammonium chloride dissolved in 250 grammes of water. The two solutions are mixed together and added to 4-6 litres of spirits of wine. The bodies of the animals to be preserved are simply immersed in the above preparation; and it is claimed that they will retain their original form and color for almost an unlimited period.—*Scientific American, New York.*

**Sugar from Corn-Cane.**—Mr. F. L. Stewart, of Marysville, Pa., communicates to *Science* the results of some very interesting experiments on the sugar-producing capacity of corn-cane under special treatment. His method consists in removing the corn before it reaches maturity. By this method the stalk retains its vitality for a month or two months, during which period the sucrose continues to increase in quantity and improve in quality.

The writer traces an ingenious analogy between corn-cane thus treated and sugar-cane, which ordinarily produces no seed, and consequently devotes all its energy to the elaboration and storage of the soluble carbo-hydrates, especially of cane-sugar. If the sugar-cane ripened its seed, the saccharine juice would undergo chemical changes in furtherance of that end; and the inference seems reasonable that the abortive character natural to the sugar-cane being produced artificially in corn-cane would be attended with like results.

**The Highest Mountain in North America.**—Hitherto the honor of being the highest mountain in North America, has been ascribed to Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. The estimates of its height vary materially, but T. C. Mendenhall's measurement in 1892, which A. Linden Kohl of the geodetic land survey, of the United States, gives semi-officially in Vol. vi. of the *Petermannschen Geogr. Mittheilungen* is 5490.6 m. or 18,014 English feet. But on the calculations of C. A. Schott, based on the observations of J. T. Scovell, of Terre Haute, and published in the same volume, Orizába which has always had the second place assigned to it, is really 5582 m. and a trifle, or 18,315 English feet, which would make it the higher by 301 ft.—*Die Natur, Halle.*

**The Lantern in Scientific Stage-Effects.**—Some new scientific stage-effects were introduced into a recent performance of Wagner's "Die Walküre," at the Grand Opera-House, Paris. The scene where the sons of *Wotan*, mounted on steeds and brandishing their lances, are seen in the clouds, is described as very realistic. The foreground is wild and rocky, and the clouds are seen to scud across the sky. This effect is produced by projecting the image of a cloudy sky by an electric lantern on a curtain of translucent blue cloth. The continuous movement of the clouds for half an hour is produced by painting them on the edge of the disk of glass twelve inches in diameter, and rotating the edge past the lens of the lantern. Three lanterns are employed to blend the clouds. The wild cavalcade of *Wotan's* heroes is produced by a line of mechanical horses, full sized, and carrying real performers. They are supported on a scaffolding, and drawn by means of a cable across the scene at a suitable elevation. The mounted men are strongly illuminated by the electric light, and thus rendered visible through the translucent curtain representing the heavens. The scene terminates by a conflagration, in which great flames run along the rocks, while thick fumes, reddened by Bengal fire, spread through the atmosphere. The flames are due to fulminating cotton, placed in advance on the rocks, and lit by the machinists. Lycopodium powder is also blown through holes in the stage. Weird cloud-effects are produced by steam.—*Scientific American, New York.*

## RELIGIOUS.

### THE ARGUMENT FOR BELIEF.

H. M. BOMPAS, Q.C.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*The National Review, London, September.*

WHAT is involved in a statement that the Bible is a revelation from God, written directly under His influence, so that it may be truly called His Word?

I. It does not follow that a text taken at random will be true in fact or in its teaching. To write a dialogue in which one person should state false views, and the other should give the answers to them, may be the best way of conveying truth; yet no one would quote a sentence from the former, as expressing the writer's own opinion.

II. Physical facts will be spoken of according to their apparent, rather than according to their real, nature. An astronomer, as well as the most ignorant person, would speak of the sun "rising" and "moving across the heavens;" yet no one would accuse him of untruthfulness.

III. Whatever was the nature of the inspiration under which the books of the Bible were written, it has been left to man to preserve them during a succession of ages and to make them known by translations to the different races of men; and in both processes errors are likely to have found their way into the English Bible. This does not prevent the question whether, as originally written, the Bible was correct, from being of importance.

IV. A revelation intended for all ages must contain parts specially suited to different nations and times, and should not be judged entirely from one point of view. The lessons which a wise teacher gives to a child are different from the advice which he tenders to the youth going forth into the world, or to the man who is perplexed amid the duties of life; and teaching which is appropriate to Christian civilization would have been useless to the early Jewish nation. The morality, indeed, cannot be inconsistent if the whole Bible is a revelation of the Divine Being, nor the statements of His character or nature contradictory; but different views of duty may be given, and the revelation may be fuller as men are prepared to receive it.

It is said that the books of the Bible are clearly composite, and that, in particular, the early chapters of Genesis are formed of parts of two earlier documents. Whether this be so or not, there is no ground for saying that the way in which God influenced the writers to convey His will would be by original composition only, and not by compilation from existing documents. The nature of the action of the Divine Spirit upon the human spirit is outside the range of our reasoning faculties, and the fact that its result is not what we have expected, will not, therefore, render the belief in it unreasonable.

It is said, also, that the style and dialect of the earlier books of the Old Testament show that they were written long after their professed dates—probably after the Babylonian Captivity. The dates of the writing of the books are not facts which can be proved by experiment like a fact in nature. Similar opinions have from time to time been held respecting other authors; and they have not always, after further inquiry, proved correct.

It is objected that the Bible contains an account of miraculous events, and vouches for their reality. Now, if a miraculous revelation is probable (as can be shown), miracles cannot be improbable. In all human affairs those who make general laws or rules act apart from them in special circumstances. There seems no ground, therefore, for supposing that the Maker and Ruler of the universe will not act apart from the general laws He has established, when occasion requires it.

Lastly, it is said that the Bible is full of contradictions, of



statements which can be shown to be inaccurate, and of doctrines which are contrary to true morality as taught us by our consciences or by other facts of the Bible itself. To all this, it may be answered that the use of a revelation is to correct our consciences, and that it will probably differ from them on some points; that the inaccuracies are, some of them, due to mis-copyings and mistranslations, while others seem inaccurate on account of our own lack of knowledge; and finally, with regard to the contradictions in doctrine and in statements which have been found in the Bible, some of them have been shown, by some happy suggestion, to have been no contradictions at all, and we may reasonably hope that the same result will be reached in regard to other contradictions hereafter.

On the whole, the weight of authority and evidence, at present, constrains us to believe that God influenced the spirits of certain men from time to time in such a way as to lead them to write or to compile books which, with a view to the wants of succeeding ages, were the most fitted to convey His will to men; that those books may be relied on for our guidance in morality and in religion; and that, as originally written, they contained nothing that could not be fairly put forth by a Being who knew all things, and was truthful, and, indeed, Himself the Truth. We are bound to submit our consciences to the teaching of these books. This view of the Bible appears to be strongly confirmed by the influence which the book has, upon those who read it reverently, in producing characters the general excellence of which is acknowledged by all.

#### PILGRIMS OF THE DESERT.

MARTIN HARTMANN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Die Gartenlaube, Leipzig, Heft 18.*

THE great feast is over; so, too, the sacrificial hecatombs of slaughtered sheep which ten thousand pilgrims annually bring to the same spot in the neighborhood of the Holy City, where their blood moistens the thirsty sand to a considerable depth, to be rapidly decomposed by the glowing heat, constituting a fertile soil for the propagation of the cholera, which, in spite of all quarantine precautions, almost invariably forces its unwelcome company on the homeward-bound Mecca pilgrims. Gleefully the cunning Meccan—they are for the most part a cunning and unholy people these dwellers of the "Holy City"—counts the gains which he has won from the guileless devotees. These enter on the return journey, many of them with very mixed feelings. One has made provision only for the outward journey; another has entered too freely into the festivities; a third class—and these by no means the least numerous—had calculated on profits at this annual world-pilgrimage and miscalculated; but all alike depart with the unswerving confidence on Divine aid, so characteristic of the Moslem, and which enables him, at all times, to convey the impression of cheerful contentment. Official and private telegrams—for it goes without saying that holy Mecca has been brought into telegraphic communication with the world—announce to the loved ones in Cairo, Damascus, Constantinople, Delhi, that the pilgrim's face is turned homeward.

Many are the preparations to give the returning pilgrims a suitable reception, and those who return are welcomed with all honor and *éclat*. There is one body which all classes of the people turn out to greet with enthusiasm. This is the *Mahmal*, the great pyramidal wooden framework, mounted on a camel, which, with its beautifully-embroidered hangings, is regarded as the official representative of the Egyptian Government in the pilgrim caravans. Its reception is regarded as a religious duty. On the outward journey to Mecca these costly hangings are concealed in the inside of the framework. They are sent annually to the city of the Prophet to cover the Kaaba—the Holy of Holies in the Temple. On the return journey, the framework is empty and bare, but it still stands as the symbol of Imperial dignity, reverently escorted by high

dignitaries and a troop of soldiers. Along with it comes, also, the official caravan, the great body of the pilgrims, mostly such as have not the means to pay the railway-fare from Suez to the port of embarkation of the *Mahmal*.

The people turn out from Cairo to meet the expected train, assembling at a spot between *Bab en-nasr*—the gate of entrance to the city—and the tombs of the Caliphs. Here assemble traders of all sorts, with innumerable members of the middle and lower classes to greet their returning friends and relatives, and among them no lack of the vagabonds and thieves so numerous in the joyous, sunny South. The whole scene is full of life and motion. The sun burns fiercely; the air is heavy with dust raised by the trampling of the assembled multitudes as they press forward to meet the advancing caravan. Every now and then a fierce gust of wind raises fresh volumes of dust; the long, thin robes of the slightly-clad multitudes flutter in all directions, and the bearers of the heavy banners, inscribed with pious texts, reel to and fro like drunken men. But all this fails to mar the enjoyment. As little do the merry-makers concern themselves with any thought of the fearful disease which the pilgrims perhaps bring in their train. They gape, they chaffer, they chatter, making, if not a pleasant and odorous, at least an animated and interesting picture.

The Mecca pilgrim, especially he who makes the whole journey by land, has many hardships to submit to, but he is a member of a great community, in whose numbers he finds protection and many advantages from the interchange of trifling services. The caravan, too, is under the protection of a Government which, however weak it may be, would lose all credit in its own country if it failed to bring home its pilgrim horde in safety. It is different with the poor devil, who for a miserable pittance has undertaken the transport of a cargo of merchandize to some distant desert-region. There is no one to protect him from the attacks of robber hordes; his course is far from those frequented highways of commerce, broken at intervals by Government stations with their castles, their wells, and sentinels. These carriers are thrown entirely on their own resources, and as their members all belong to the same class, the same tribe, the journey is monotonous, and the silence broken only by the interchange of words dealing with their most immediate necessities. In winter, in the rainy season, the scene is changed; the desert, or rather the steppe, then puts on its coat of verdure; luxurious grasses spring from the rain-moistened soil, and gay flowers deck the bright carpet of green almost immediately after the first heavy downfall. All nature teems with life. The Nomads, who have spent the summer and autumn in higher regions, or the neighborhood of streams on the edge of the desert, now march into it, and pitch their tents, leaving their cattle to revel in the luxuriant fodder; water is plentiful, and the son of the desert enjoys here for a time an abundance of all the essentials of life. This is for him the joyous season of the year, but it is of short duration. Almost at the beginning of May the fierce sun sheds down its parching rays, and ere long the deadly sirocco commences its work of destruction. The herbage is withered, the wells dry up, the watering-places are converted into bogs, and the son of the desert has vanished to his summer camping-grounds. Such is now the scene presented to the unfortunate wayfarers who invade its stillness in search of profit. These desert carriers are not like the sons of the desert who come and go as they list. One sees that at first glance at the camels which in place of the tents and domestic utensils of the Arabs are laden with compact boxes of uniform size, designed for the carriage of merchandize on camel-back. These people belong to one of those tribes in a transition state between the nomads and the settlers, and occupy themselves principally in the transport of merchandize between the principal settled regions adjoining the desert.

Weary is the way, and grievous often the suffering from thirst in this parched region of the simoon, but camels and men toil silently on, the latter trusting their fate in Allah in whose hand all the regions of the North and South repose.



## SUMMARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

**Bonaparte, The Nephew of.** H. Delorme. *Correspondant*, Paris, September 10, pp. 16.

THE "Nephew" here alluded to, is the late Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon), and the article analyzes a book written by one of his most intimate friends, M. Paul Lenglé. Some curious revelations are made in the work, and one of these is that Napoleon's father, old King Jerome, was at one time very anxious that his son should marry Eugénie de Montijo. At that time, it was not yet foreseen that she would ever be Empress, any more than it was thought that Louis Napoleon would be Emperor, he being as yet President only.

**Reed (Thomas B.), of Maine.** Robert P. Porter. *McClure's Magazine*, New York, October, 12 pp.

A SKETCH of the man and of his home, which is said to be a reflection of himself—large, airy, and unpretentious. Mr. Reed's character is brought out very well in a number of interesting anecdotes.

### EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

**Criticism (International).** Jean Thorel. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, September 15, pp. 22.

A STUDY of a voluminous work, which has been appearing at intervals during the last ten years, by Mr. George Brandes, a Danish author, papers by whom have appeared in these columns, the object of the work being international criticism of literary works. In his native Denmark, his ideas are thought to have a Socialistic tendency, and, in the present study, he is charged with making it his principal care to destroy all religion, and with using his literary criticisms as a stalking-horse, under cover of which he desires to propagate liberal political ideas.

**Dante's "Divine Comedy," Historical Presuppositions and Fore-shadowings of.** William M. Bryant. *Andover Review*, Boston, September-October, 25 pp.

A POETICO-PHILOSOPHICAL essay, in which the writer seeks to define man's relations to the world-soul, and his efforts to work out his destiny, as exemplified in the teachings of Christianity and Islam. Dante's sublime poem is pictured as reflecting the unfolding soul, and its "progress onward through fire and frost and storm and earth-shock and eclipse to self-centered fulness and ever-expanding bloom of Personality."

**Oxford, Undergraduate Life at.** Richard Harding Davis. *Harper's Magazine*, New York, October, 14 pp.

A SPIRITED and entertaining description of a very pronounced, mischievous, and withal genial type of English young manhood. The writer found himself among an alien race, but appears to have made himself at home.

**Pasquier (Chancellor), Portions of the Memoirs of.** The Malet Conspiracy. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, September, 15, pp. 26.

THIS extract from the second volume (not yet published) of the "Memoirs of Pasquier" gives an inside view, and, according to the Memoirs, the first true account of a conspiracy organized by an ardent Republican, General Malet, after the Russian disasters and before the Emperor had got back to Paris. It was intended to declare the Emperor's marriage to Marie Louise illegal, the King of Rome illegitimate, and overthrow the Empire, Malet having induced many prominent persons to join him by a false statement that Napoleon was dead. Malet and his leading coadjutors were guillotined.

**Tolstoism.** Gaston Frommel. *Revue Chrétienne*, Paris, September, 7 pp.

AN analysis of the doctrines expounded in the works of Tolstói, or what the writer calls Tolstoism, following the example set by a little book on that subject recently published by M. Felix Schroeder. The conclusion arrived at is that, notwithstanding its exaggerations and defects, Tolstoism is enriched with a great deal of human truth. The author endeavors to reconcile various contradictions which appear in the system of the Russian author, and especially his ascetic ideal, while attempting to determine the relation between Tolstói the artist and Tolstói the philosopher.

### POLITICAL.

**Currency (The Real) of Commerce.** Geo. S. Coe, President American National Bank. *Engineering Magazine*, New York, October, 10 pp.

THE writer says: "As all valid currency is invariably found directly springing out of useful labor, so the want of it can be supplied only by more rigid economy in expenditures, and by renewed effort in production." He bases his argument upon two propositions: First: "That no just estimate of the amount of currency required by a community can ever be made in advance of the industrial work done." Second: "That currency, derived from natural causes will come and go, in exact coincidence with the volume of useful things

to be moved by it, and will, therefore, possess the quality of elasticity which attaches only to the genuine article. "In reference to silver, he says: "The only rational treatment of this one commodity is to let it pass naturally into the channels of commerce, and take its chances with other productions of industry."

**Gold Dollar (The Standard), Has it Appreciated?** Simon Newcomb. *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, September.

THE writer's contention is that although gold has appreciated in relation to a selected list of commodities at wholesale prices, the test thus applied affords no reliable conclusion. Tested by the price of labor which constitutes the important element in personal expenditure, inasmuch as it affects the cost of everything we use, gold has not appreciated, but, as a matter of fact, it has rather depreciated.

**Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission (The).** James Monroe. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, October, 17 pp.

THIS very interesting incident of American history which centred in the contested Presidential election in 1876 is here for the first time given in all its details. The writer's contention is that the assumption of fraud in the count is absurd, and that if fault is to be found with any step of the procedure, the Democrats themselves must be held responsible for it. The peaceable submission of the defeated party to the decision of the Legislature is cited as affording solid grounds of confidence in the stability of our institutions.

**Isthmus (The) and Sea Power.** A. T. Mahan. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, October, 13 pp.

THE isthmus here discussed is that of Panama. The writer dwells on the vast importance of this route in the development of America's commerce, on the efforts of other Powers to secure a footing in the Caribbean Sea, and on the necessity of this country securing a preponderating influence and control. The key to the policy advocated is indicated in the sentence: "Meanwhile no moral obligation forbids developing our navy upon lines and proportions adequate to the work it may be called upon to do."

**Silver Debate (The) of 1890.** Robert F. Hoxie. *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, September, 54 pp.

A FULL report of the Silver Debate of 1890, with running comments designed to elucidate the merits of the several questions at issue. The charge is distinctly made by the writer that the silver legislation of the Fifty-first Congress was determined by political considerations; and it is argued that as long as the American people allow economic problems to become the prey of political parties no consistent financial policy can be expected.

### RELIGIOUS.

**Catholic Congress (The Columbian), at Chicago, Sept. 4th to 9th, 1893.** *Donahoe's Magazine*, Boston, October, 18 pp. Illus.

THIS article is descriptive of the personnel of the Congress, and calls especial attention to the most notable of the addresses delivered.

**Christian Persecution by the Roman Emperor.** Ludwig Friedlaender. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, September, 30 pp.

IN this paper the author shows how the uncompromising spirit of Christianity brought persecution upon itself. Old Rome, like the Japan of to day, was characterized by extreme religious toleration. This had, nevertheless, its limitations, the national religion might be held along with other religions, but it might not be assailed by them. The Christians assailed and denounced it, thus drawing attention on themselves, and awakening the contempt and dislike of all classes by their attitude towards science, art, and national life, and by their threats of eternal damnation to those of other creeds. In their denial of the heathen gods, too, they were regarded as atheists, foes alike to gods and men. In their secret meetings they were popularly supposed to indulge in heinous crimes and unnatural offenses in association with their religious worship, and to the general horror aroused by these beliefs is to be ascribed the persecutions which Imperial Rome set on foot against the early Christians. As to the extent of this persecution there are no reliable data, but it is assumed as certain that it was nothing in comparison with the persecutions which Christians later inflicted on each other.

**Church (The) Under Napoleon I.** H. W. Taine. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, September, 30 pp.

IN this paper, which is a translation from the French, the author discusses Napoleon's attitude toward the Catholic Church and his vain attempt to subjugate it to his will. Fifteen long years he toiled to loose the knot of the Catholic hierarchy, with no other result than to fix it more firmly.

**Jesus, the Childhood of.** Henry Van Dyke. *Harper's Magazine*, New York, October, 8 pp. Illus.

THE writer has nothing to go upon save the short record by the Evangelist Luke, that "the child grew, and waxed strong becoming full of wisdom, and the grace of God was with Him." The legends are treated as apocryphal, but the interpretations of art are accepted as rich and full of meaning. Jesus was a real child, thought as a child and felt as a child. Growth, spiritual and physical growth, was the beautiful secret of the childhood of Jesus.

**Pope Leo XIII., Episcopal Jubilee of.** William J. D. Croke. *American Ecclesiastical Review*, Philadelphia, October, 13 pp.

GIVES a sketch of the beatification; the royal and distinguished



visitors who honored the Pope in his jubilee with their presence or presents; the receptions at the Vatican; the pilgrimages to Rome, etc., etc., from all which the writer augurs conclusions favorable to the Temporal Power of the Pope.

**Zend-Avesta.** Philippe Berger. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, September 15, pp. 19.

COMMENTS on portions of the *Zend-Avesta* and the Bible of the Parsees, *apropos* of a new translation of the work with notes by the learned Professor James Darmesteter, of the College of France. It appears that there are many points of contact between the Parsee Bible and the Pentateuch, as, for instance, the creation of the world in six days, the deluge, the partition of the earth between three sons of one personage, and so on. In regard to the question whether the Jews borrowed from the *Zend-Avesta*, or the opposite, Professor Darmesteter is of opinion that the *Zend-Avesta* copied from the Bible.

#### SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

**Chemistry in Antiquity and During the Middle Ages.** M. Berthelot, of the Academy of Sciences. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, September 15, pp. 22.

THE present paper deals with the state of chemistry in antiquity only, describing the science as it existed among the Greeks, the Latins, and the Syrians; the author maintaining that modern science is the daughter of ancient science, that is, of Greek science, since it was the Greeks who created science as we know it at this day. Before them, there existed no rational science, properly so called, everything that appeared to be scientific knowledge being mixed up with mystery and magic, and used by priests to keep a hold on their disciples.

**Dust in the Economy of Nature.** Bernhard Dessau. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, September, 8 pp.

AN essay on the material of the impalpable dust which permeates the air to a considerable height, its sources, and especially its bacterial contents.

**Psychology (The) of the Sexes and its Physiological Basis.** Alfred Fouillée. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, September, 15, pp. 33.

THE thesis of this writer is that there is a sex in souls, that men and women differ greatly, not only bodily, but intellectually and spiritually, something which biology proves, and that any attempt to frame systems of education or to distribute employments without regard to this important fact, will be futile. The differences between men and women may be exaggerated or diminished by education, by manners, by law, but you cannot obliterate these differences entirely, except by beginning evolution again on a new plan and a new basis.

**Rapid-Transit of Berlin.** H. v. Zobeltitz. *Daheim*, Leipzig, No. 39, Vol. 29.

THE Berlin Rapid-Transit Commission has at last accepted a definite plan, and the Werner-Siemens Electric Co. will build the greater part of the new railroads. In opposition to the general idea that rapid-transit can be effected only by underground or elevated roads, the Commission has accepted plans in which use is made of every natural advantage. In the less-busy parts of the city the cars will run in the street; in other parts on elevated roads; and in the busiest part of the metropolis they will dip into an underground tunnel. The cars will all be run by storage-batteries.

**Schneidemühl, Artesian Well of.** Gustav Schröder. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, August.

SCHNEIDEMÜHL, a town of 15,000 inhabitants in the Prussian Province of Pomerania, has been the victim of a most curious accident. At the boring of an artesian well, intended to supply better water in view of the dangers of the cholera, the water escaped at the rate of 2,000 litres per minute. The water carried immense quantities of sand and mud with it and, ere the well could be stopped up, the neighboring ground showed large fissures, and numerous houses had to be vacated by their inhabitants. The article gives a very clear description of the whole matter, and discusses the effect of the means applied to stop the well. This was at last accomplished by raising the pipes of the well to a height of fifteen metres, when the weight of the water in the pipes prevented a further efflux.

**Teeth (the), The Hygiene and Treatment of.** Karl Röse. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, September, 21 pp.

THE text of the discussion is that whatever contributes to the beauty of the teeth is a hygienic measure. The author confutes the common theory that the function of the teeth is of less importance to the health of civilized man than to that of savages, and argues that the general prevalence of caries among the former is due to their diminished use of their teeth. The subject is treated at great length and from many sides.

**Topographic Mapping, The Art and Development of.** Arthur Winslow. *Engineering Magazine*, New York, October, 8 pp.

SKETCHES the progress in this art from the papyrus in the Turin Museum, which has been identified as the topographic map of a gold-mine in Nubia, 1500 B.C., to the most advanced work done by the United States Geological Survey.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL.

**Antilles (The French) in 1893.** M. Monchoisy. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, September 15, pp. 25.

DESCRIPTION of the scenery, people, language, productions, and economic conditions of the French possessions in the West Indies, which comprise the islands of Gaudeloupe, St. Bartholomew, and Martinique. The condition of the islands, it is said, might be improved, there being much misery there, despite the fertile soil and fine climate, but that matters are not so very bad is shown by the fact that in twenty-five years, importations from the United States have risen from three and a half million francs to ten millions.

**Germany, Sunday in.** Prof. G. M. Whicher. *Andover Review*, Boston, September-October, 5 pp.

MR. WHICHER'S view of recent legislation in Germany, closing the stores and places of business on Sunday, is that its objects are purely social, designed to afford relief and opportunity for recreation for the overworked clerks, and in no sense to be regarded as providing for such observance of the day as would occur to the mind of the average Englishman or American—as an ideal. This conclusion appears to be fully borne out by the fact that the law expressly exempts from its provisions all taverns, drinking-places, places of amusement, and means of transit.

**Money (Counterfeit) from Genuine Silver.** L. Bamberger. *Die Nation*, Berlin, September 2, 2 pp.

DISCUSSES a decree of the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Count Eulenberg, on the danger that the low price of silver will tempt to the counterfeiting of silver coin. The writer is not, however, disposed to lay much stress on it, as the counterfeiting of paper money affords equal facilities, and is practised only to a very limited extent.

**Siam, Recent Progress in.** J. B. Breuer (Bangkok). *Engineering Magazine*, New York, October, 24 pp.

SIAM appears to have been brought within the influences of Western civilization: its natural resources are in progress of development; it has its steamships, its electric light, its colleges; and there is talk of establishing a Pasteurian institute. His Majesty, the King, is represented as displaying a liberal generosity in his encouragement of mining and other enterprises.

#### UNCLASSIFIED.

**Banking (Scotch).** J. Shield Nicholson. *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, September, 8 pp.

THE paper is purely historical, presenting a history of Scotch Banking methods from the foundation of the Bank of Scotland in 1695. The moral is pointed in the opening paragraph, in which the practical results of the introduction of the essential feature of the Scotch Banking system—the one-pound note—in juxtaposition to the theory of some professors of economics, is pointed to as an object-lesson.

**Black Sea (From the), to the Persian Gulf by Caravan.** Edwin Lord Weeks. *Harper's Magazine*, New York, October, 21 pp. (Part I.)

THIS first paper describes the section of the route from Trebizond to Tabreez, a route not chosen for any especial advantages, but as the only available alternative to the selected route *via* Samarcand, Herat, and Afghanistan to India, which was deemed hazardous in consequence of the civil war in Afghanistan. There are numerous illustrations from drawings by the author.

**Syria, Riders of.** Colonel T. A. Dodge, U. S. A. *Harper's Magazine*, New York, October, 8 pp. Illus.

THE paper has not a great deal to tell us about Syrian riders, but it gives a great deal of discriminating criticism of the Arab horse, the average quality of which is placed on about a par with the American broncho. The illustration of an Arabian sire belonging to the Sultan, presents, however, an ideal type of equine beauty, and renders the tales told of the performances of the best horses of the breed easily credible.

**Tilden Trust (The), and Why It Failed.** James L. High. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, October, 7 pp.

THE writer attributes the failure, and with evident justice, to the very indefinite terms of Mr. Tilden's will, which left it very much to the discretion of the trustees not merely to decide what amount should be devoted to the establishment of a free library, but even whether any money should be thus applied. The writer is of opinion that the vagueness of the instructions would have served to invalidate the will in any English-speaking country. But in so far as it could be construed it was further invalidated by the fact that the attempt to give effect to its provisions in any direction would have been in futherance of the will, not of the testator, but of his trustees.

**Yachting (Model), Science and Sport in.** Frederick R. Burton. *Engineering Magazine*, New York, October, 7 pp.

AN account of the English model-yacht clubs, whose members find amusement in racing their boats against each other, and a scientific interest in the study of the principles of yacht-structure for speed, which are here tested experimentally. The establishment of such a sport in this country is recommended as valuable in an educational way, furnishing an incentive to the study of boat-building.



## BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

ABOUT California generally, and especially the southern part of that wonderful State we have been receiving for a long time past abundant information. Still, the experience of every observer on the Pacific coast, especially if such observer belongs to this side of the "Rockies," is of value, and the value is increased when the experience is narrated in an agreeable way. Miss Kate Sanborn has heretofore shown considerable acquaintance with the art of putting things, and she tells us what she saw and felt in Southern California during a winter passed there for health, in a little book\* which has been well received. The Californian critics seem to have no fault to find with the volume, their view of it being fairly represented by *The Argonaut* (San Francisco):

"A Truthful Woman in Southern California," by Kate Sanborn, is an all-too-brief account of Miss Sanborn's trip to the health-resorts of the southern part of this State during the past winter. She was suffering from various throat diseases, in addition to having had three attacks of the grip; but when she reached Southern California, the first day she 'felt like leaping a five-barred fence,' and the next, 'like lying down anywhere and sleeping indefinitely.' She gives her impressions of Colorado, San Diego, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, Santa Barbara, and the intermediate country, and is generally delighted with all she sees, hears, and feels. It is only a light little book that she has written, but it is truthful, as its title demands, and it is, moreover, thoroughly entertaining."

That the author is not only "truthful" but witty and entertaining is the verdict of *The Outlook* (New York):

"Those who have read Miss Kate Sanborn's book entitled 'Adopting an Abandoned Farm,' will look to her new volume, 'A Truthful Woman in Southern California,' for vivacity and cheerful comment. They will not be disappointed, for the little book is readable from cover to cover. It gives all desirable information about the climate, the productions, the good and bad points of the different resorts and cities of Southern California. Besides all this, it furnishes in abundance clever and witty comment on the daily life in that section of the country, the whims and absurdities of some health seekers, and the truth as to what may and what may not be fairly expected by those whose chief object in visiting the Western coast is health."

It appears that one of the drawbacks of Southern California is the "tamale," whatever that may be, and *The Herald* (Chicago) extracts from the book this account of the results of eating a small portion of one:

"A friend of mine tasted a small portion of one late at night. It was later before she could sleep, and then terrible nightmares intruded upon her slumber. Next morning she looked so ill and enfeebled, so unlike her rosy self, that we begged to know the cause. The tale was thrilling. She thought a civil war had broken out, and she could not telegraph to her distant spouse. The agony was intense. She must go to him with her five children, and at once. They climbed mountains, tumbled into cañons, were arrested in their progress by cataracts and wild storms, and even the hostile Indian appeared in full war-paint at a point above. This awoke her, only to fall into another horrible situation. An old lover suddenly returned and tried to approach her. She screamed, 'I am now a married woman.' He lifted his revolver, and once again she returned to consciousness and the tamale, and brandy and Brown's Jamaica ginger. If she had eaten half the tamale the pistol would doubtless have completed its deadly work."

That the volume is a good manual for those intending to visit the region described is the opinion of *The Inter Ocean* (Chicago):

"The book abounds in valuable facts for all those intending a visit to California, and answers hundreds of questions the tourist will be benefited to know before making the journey. It is written in a sprightly vein, in excellent English sentences, and is well worth reading."

While Miss Sanborn seems to have intended to describe soberly and rather understate than otherwise, *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York), inclines to think that her enthusiasm has sometimes run away with her pen:

"She sets out with the resolve to describe California as it is, 'neither to soar into romance, nor to drop into poetry, nor to idealize, nor to quote too many prodigious stories,' yet the reader will not be disposed to acquit her altogether of tendency to be enthusiastic. Of one thing, however, she is absolutely and probably with entire justice, sure, and that is that one season there cured her entirely of some throat trouble born of the raw fogs and bleak winds of New England. The

opening chapter gives brief directions for going and for the necessary outfit, and not a few who fancy that Southern California is a region of perpetual summer will be surprised to learn, for example, that 'you need the same clothing for almost every month that is found necessary and comfortable in New York or Chicago during the winter.'"

Yet that she has striven to sum up with fairness, what can be said for and against the territory written about, is a fair inference from the balance sheet of her remarks, made out by *The Commonwealth* (Boston):

"Southern California only is treated of in this book, and perhaps the 'balance' that the author strikes will give most concisely the advantages and disadvantages which that region possesses for an invalid:

"No malaria,	but rheumatism.
No cyclones,	"wind and sandstorms.
No thunderstorms,	"earthquakes.
No mad dogs,	"rattlesnakes and centipedes, tarantulas and scorpions.
No sunstrokes,	"chilling fogs.

"Sunlight, warm; shade, cool; seems to be her verdict, and she warns all tourists to come well provided with wraps and flannels."

"Her account confirms the current impression of California as a wonderful State for fruit and vegetables, no less than for valuable ores. She vouches for pumpkins that weigh 256 pounds, and are seven feet in circumference (not 'a great many of them,' but each one separately). The following story she gives as being current, but she does not vouch for it: 'A man was on top of a California pumpkin chopping off a piece with an axe, when it dropped in. He pulled up his ladder and put it down on the inside to look for it. While groping about he met a man, who exclaimed, 'Hello! What are you doing here?' 'Looking for my axe.' 'Gosh! you might as well give that up. I lost my horse and cart in here three days ago, and haven't found 'em yet!'"

## THE DAWN OF ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

NOW that Italy has been one kingdom from the Alps to the sea for more than a score of years, the story of her efforts to gain that position seems almost like ancient history. This story made a strong impression on the mind of Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, and to the end that the effort of Italian patriots to secure unity and freedom for their country may not be forgotten, he has written a book entitled "The Dawn of Italian Independence."\* Exactly what the work aims at is thus stated by *The Sun* (New York), which calls it "the most creditable approach made in an English work to an adequate history of Italy from the Congress of Vienna in 1814 to the fall of Venice in 1849":

"The narrative stops short of the achievement of Italian independence, but it portrays in detail the series of three preliminary uprisings, to wit, the revolutions of 1820 and 1821, those of 1831, and, finally, those which followed the downfall of Louis Philippe in France in 1848. There is no chapter of history which is more rich in contrasts, or whose antagonistic extremes have been more distinctly incarnated in two individuals. For nearly twenty years Mazzini and Metternich were pitted against each other as the prime movers in European politics. That the fact is clearly recognized lends an artistic unity and a deep personal interest to the book before us. Metternich, indeed, was much longer on the stage, and he had but little difficulty in quelling Italian insurrection until his great antagonist became a spiritual power, radiating from his London garret an influence which, like an electric current, shot through all barriers to revive the heart of Italy. The revolutions of 1820 and 1821, which were due to survivors of the Napoleonic epoch, and those of 1831, which were organized by the Carbonari, were put down without much trouble. But the revolution of 1848, of which Mazzini was the principal author, was, for a time, triumphant, and although eventually suppressed, it at least drove Metternich definitely from public life."

According to *The Evangelist* (New York), which speaks highly of the book, Mr. Thayer begins somewhat further back than the Congress of Vienna, even as far away as Babylonia:

"An exhaustive treatment of the subject from the very dawn of independence in the world, for the author goes back to Rome and Babylonia. This part of the subject is rapidly reviewed, however; the close of Book I. (page 116) brings us to the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Mr. Thayer shows a large and comprehensive grasp of principles. For example, we may point to his study of the cause of the degeneracy which succeeded the Renaissance, finding it in the fact that the Renaissance had no moral foundation to stand on. Mr. Thayer writes with deep conviction, with intense sympathy with the Italian people in their effort to work out their problem of political life. His sympathy is very contagious; one's blood boils as one reads of the oppressions of Austria under the Emperor Francis; the story of Silvio Pellico loses nothing in being retold here. An important

\* A Truthful Woman in Southern California. By Kate Sanborn. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

\* The Dawn of Italian Independence. Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849. By William Roscoe Thayer. In Two Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 1893.



chapter is that which treats of the influence of Italian literature on the history of modern Italy. Mazzini's great novel, the only bit of modern Italian literature which is well known among English readers, is by no means the only epoch-making book of the period. The poems of Giusti had an influence at least as wide as those of our own Lowell in our transition time, and other novelists, poets, and writers of literature helped to make Italy what it is. The work is full of interest. Mr. Thayer occasionally shows a fondness for quaint words, 'stived,' 'handsel,' 'the use of 'pontificate' as a verb, and the like. There is a good map in each volume."

*The Herald* (Boston) is far from being disposed to take so favorable a view of Mr. Thayer's production, finding it lacking in unity, not especially interesting in style, and written prematurely:

"Mainly the story is confined to Italy and to the measures which Austria took to resist the advance of the independence of the Italian States. There is no striking point in the whole story, and Mr. Thayer might not be able to seize it and properly develop it, if there were. His work is the fruit of an early enthusiasm to do something notable in foreign history, but, while claiming rightly a large degree of research and a proper understanding of the political and social struggles which convulsed Italy during the first part of this century, it is not especially interesting in style or treatment. It is not in any respect wanting in the dignity of history or in a certain incisiveness and power, but Mr. Thayer fails to grasp his subject as a whole. He writes almost entirely upon one level, and either the history had no salient points or the author has not been quick enough to seize upon them. Again and again, the marks of juvenility stand out.

"If the author of this work had waited ten years, and allowed his own mind to ripen and become fruitful, he would have reached a much more satisfactory result. It is a case where good fruit has been untimely plucked, and the work is simply an excellent monograph on a period of history about which but little has been written, but not at all what it might have been had this writer waited until his mature powers could have been given to a work of this kind."

#### ART OUT OF DOORS.

MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER is well known as a discriminating and well-equipped critic of pictures and architecture, and the mistress of an admirable style. She has lately employed her gifts and acquirements on a subject on which she has not heretofore written, so far as we are aware, and produced a book,\* about which there is but one opinion, which is that the volume is equally useful and delightful. In this wholesale fashion does *The Living Church* (Chicago) praise the work:

"The contents of this richly-furnished volume are arranged in seventeen chapters under as many topical headings, with an appended bibliography of the subject, quite as extended as could be desired. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is eminently fitted for such an undertaking, adding to her remarkable familiarity with pictorial, sculptural, and architectural arts, an enthusiastic delight in nature, as a botanist, a naturalist, and a lover and student of the landscape. She opens a multitude of congruous themes full of entertainment and instruction for the mass of busy, plodding, unspiritual people, 'who having eyes see not'; opening wide the doors to a richer life well worth living, to that pitiable majority who, having homes, houses, and grounds, neither know how to embellish or enjoy them. Such a book ought to be in every school, family, and Church library; and we are not certain that it would not render invaluable service as a missionary document in a land where selfish ends and materialistic predilections threaten the extermination of the beautiful."

It appears from *The Times* (New York) that the author has had in mind not only the owners of broad acres and suburban villas but also the citizen who has to content himself with a back-yard:

"Upon closing Mrs. Van Rensselaer's volume the impression left with one is that the author is very full of her subject, and cheerfully aggressive in her pursuit of proselytes. She has a great deal to say about gardens and grounds and their component parts, such as roads and paths, flower-beds, trees, hedges, etc., with a further word, or collection of words, for cemeteries, monuments, piazzas, books, and artists. She says it all extremely well, and with an exuberance of enthusiasm and confidence that is almost justified by her point of view and her familiarity with the details as well as the broader aspects of various arts. She has read widely and looked observingly, and if she insists somewhat crudely upon the supremacy of man over nature, her idea is a perfectly just one considering the nature of her subject. It would very materially benefit the aspect of American grounds if their owners and occupants would bestow upon them the careful and well-guided thought encouraged by Mrs. Van Rensselaer's book, and her theory that every garden-plot or country-place is a picture to be dealt with from a painter's standpoint is a good one.

"Those who own even a back-yard 25 by 30 will be the wiser concerning its best arrangement for reading these essays. The book is not illustrated, but it contains an excellent bibliographical list, adapted

from one which Henry Sargent Codman compiled some three years ago."

The rare combination in the book of the *utile dulci* appeals specially to *The Independent* (New York):

"Not every instructive book is interesting; but here knowledge and culture both speak, and the literary result is delightful. Mrs. Van Rensselaer writes with cosmopolitan knowledge of both city and country in many lands; but she looks at all gardens with urban eyes, and Central Park, which Mr. Olmsted has made beautiful, especially satisfies her artistic sense. This book commends the profession of landscape-gardening to young artists, and suggests the employment of such artists in the decoration of grounds. The book is full of suggestive hints."

*The World* (New York) thinks that the author rates her book too modestly and considers it richly freighted with hints of value:

"Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer has allowed her modesty to depreciate the merit of her work. She wishes to say 'merely a friendly word on behalf of gardening as an art, whereas she says so many friendly words that her book is a veritable encyclopædia of valuable suggestions.'"

Equally outspoken is *The Observer* (New York), and certainly no author of a book could desire higher praise than that the book shows good sense and good taste, and is written clearly and forcibly:

"Mrs. Van Rensselaer is an authority on the subject of which she treats, and persons of culture and refinement who study what she says will recognize her good sense and good taste in the principles which she lays down so lucidly and with such force. In this country, perhaps more than in any other, a display of wealth is often made that is as liberal as the attendant display of good taste is small. Under our author's tutelage many monstrosities would cease to exist, and the reign of truly artistic effects would be ushered in. She indulges in no fantastic theories. Her art-principles are safe ones to follow."

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

##### AMERICAN.

*Arts and Crafts Essays.* By Members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. Edited and with a Preface by William Morris. *Contents:* Textiles. By Wm. Morris.—Of Decorative Painting and Design. By Walter Crane.—Of Wall-Papers. By Walter Crane.—Printing. By Wm. Morris and E. Walker.—Book-binding. By T. J. Cobden-Sanderson.—Of Designs and Working Drawings. By Lewis F. Day.—Of Decorated Furniture. By J. H. Pollen.—Design. By J. D. Sedding.—Metal Work, Stone and Wood Carving, Embroidery, Lace, Carving, Materials, Color, etc., etc. Imported by Chas. Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$2.50.

*Buddhism, The Influence of, on Primitive Christianity.* Arthur Lillie. Imported by Chas. Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1. A Study of the parallelisms between Christianity and Buddhism.

*Chinese Nights' Entertainments. Forty Stories Told by Almond-Eyed Folk Actors in the Romance of "The Strayed Arrow."* By A. M. Fielder. Illustrated by Chinese Artists. Uniform with "English Fairy-Tales." G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.75.

*Duffels.* Edward Eggleston. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.25. A new volume of fiction.

*Elocution, Practical Elements of.* Designed as a Text-Book for the Guidance of Teachers and Students of Expression. Robert I. Fulton, A. M., Professor of Elocution and Oratory in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and Thomas C. Trueblood, A. M., Professor in University of Michigan. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth.

*Falstaff (Sir John), The Trial of.* In which the Fat Knight Is Permitted to Attorney His Own Case. By A. M. F. Randolph. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.

*Immortality, The Witness to, in Literature, Philosophy, and Life.* By Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church, Boston. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50. Dr. Gordon here presents the fruits of thoughtful study on the Immortal Life, in the Scriptures, in the world's deepest poetry and philosophy, in the Epistles of Paul, and in the life and words of Christ.

*Jews of Angevin England. Documents and Records from Latin and Hebrew Sources, Printed and Manuscript, for the First Time Collected and Translated.* By Joseph Jacobs. (No. VI. in the Series "English History from Contemporary Writers.") G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.

*Orum System (The) of Voice-Education for Reading and Conversation for Recitation, Dramatic Expression, and Bible-Reading.* Julia A. Orum. Principal of the Philadelphia and Mountain Lake Park Schools of Education. J. A. Orum, Philadelphia. Cloth.

*Pan Michael: An Historical Novel of Poland, the Ukraine, and Turkey.* A sequel to "With Fire and Sword" and "The Deluge." From the Polish of "Henryk Sienkiewicz." Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$2. This great historical romance completes the remarkable series of historical novels by Sienkiewicz, begun with "With Fire and Sword" and continued in "The Deluge."

*Parthia, The Story of.* By George Rawlinson. Author of "The Story of Ancient Egypt," etc. (No. 37 Story of the Nations Series.) G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.

*Pastorals of France—Renunciations. A Volume of Stories comprising "A Last Love at Pornic," "Yvonne of Croisic," "The Four Bells of Chartres," "A Chemist in the Suburbs," "A Confidence at the Saville," "The North Coast and Eleanor." Frederick Wedmore. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$2.*

*Studies of Travel.* By E. A. Freeman, Author of "The History of Sicily," "The Norman Conquest," etc., etc. I.—Greece. II.—Italy. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each complete in one volume, with frontispiece. Cloth, 75c.

*The Son of a Prophet.* George Anson Jackson. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25. In the Preface, the Author says: "The story of Eleazar Ben Shammah—'The Son of a Prophet'—is the picture of a life in the age of King Solomon."

*Without Dogma. A Novel of Modern Poland.* From the Polish of Henryk Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50. A psychological novel of modern thought.

*Yankoo, The Musician, And Other Stories.* From the Polish of Henryk Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

\* Art Out of Doors. Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.



## The Press.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

The most notable events of the past week, in relation to the present silver discussion are: The President's letter to the Governor of Georgia; Senator Stewart's attack on the President; The speech of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Sherman Law; and the letter to the Senate, signed by Wharton Barker and other leading manufacturers and business men of Philadelphia, in which it is claimed that the business depression of last summer was not due to the Sherman Law, but to fears of unwise Tariff legislation. The signers of this letter suggest that concurrently with such silver legislation as they recommend, a limit of time be fixed within which no changes will be made in the Tariff Laws.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

In answer to a communication, which has not been made public, from Governor Northen, of Georgia, the President wrote to the Governor on the 25th instant a letter which was published on the 28th. In this letter the President declares that "I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing-power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work, or for a good dollar's worth of product of his toil." He further says that he is "a friend of silver," but believes, "its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation," but that this readjustment can "only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the Law which is charged with all our financial woes." For this reason he is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and in favor of the free and unconditional repeal of the purchasing-clause of the Sherman Act. All the journals, with one exception, which have reached us, approve of the letter.

#### Filled With Vague Platitudes.

*The Times (Rep.), Brooklyn.*—If the President had declared that he favored bad, unsound, and unstable money, and a condition of panic that would render it worthless, he would at least have commanded attention, and redeemed his letter from the reproach of being filled with the most vague and unsatisfactory of campaign platitudes.

#### The View of the American People.

*The Times (Dem.), New York.*—His letter is a singularly complete and forcible statement of the view taken by the great body of the American people.

#### The President Right Beyond Question.

*The Herald (Ind. Dem.), New York.*—The President is beyond question right in holding that "in the present state of the public mind" the Sherman Law "cannot be built upon nor patched in such a way as to relieve the situation."

#### The People Will Approve.

*The Eagle (Dem.), Brooklyn.*—Whether the Senate will heed his timely and earnest admonitions remains to be seen. Whether it does or not, the people will approve unre-

servedly his bold and sincere appeal for restoration of reasonable fiscal methods. In his attitude on the currency he is thoroughly in harmony with enlightened public opinion from one end of the United States to the other.

#### The People Will Probably Concur.

*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*—The President calls for the repeal of the purchasing-clause of the Sherman Law—not for the repeal of the whole of it. He says that Law is not a good foundation upon which to build a new financial system, and in this opinion the people will probably concur. The President is certainly right in opposing the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone.

#### A Source of Inspiring Hope.

*The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.*—It is supposed that this letter was called forth in reply to one sent by Governor Northen in which he complained of the delay in arriving at conclusions regarding the Silver Question. If that be true, the letter will be a source of inspiring hope to every business man in the Nation. It will be positive proof that the President can be trusted to exercise the whole weight of his mighty influence in the direction of a sound and safe financial policy.

#### Sound Views.

*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*—These are sound views, vigorously expressed. They should strengthen the wavering Administration Democrats in the Senate, and we are confident that in maintaining this position, the Republican Senators, aside from the small group of silver extremists, will give the President the support which is denied him by the majority of his own party.

#### "The Letter a Corker."

*The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.*—The Governor is said to have detailed "recent defeats in various counties" of the State of Georgia by Third-Party Men. This would seem to show that the Governor is scared by the Pops, and wants the President to listen to reason from the soft-money stand. The President's letter is a corker.

### SENATOR STEWART'S ATTACK.

#### An Advocate Without a Cause.

*The Eagle (Dem.), Brooklyn.*—The Nevada demagogue is nearly at the end of his resources. For weeks he has vexed and wearied the public ear with windy speeches against repeal. Wherever his words have attracted attention they have produced derision or contempt. People have seen, at a glance, through the thin disguise in which he would cloak his charlatanism. They have pierced the fog of sophistry with which he has sought to envelop the question under discussion. Putting aside his verbose and clumsy utterances they have estimated him at his precise value. The man reveals himself before the country without a redeeming trait. He stands in the Senate as the tool of mine-owners and bullion-brokers. He represents, as no other Senator has represented, the sordid element in Congressional life. Under pretense of pleading for the masses, he labors with might and main to injure the welfare of his fellow citizens. His purpose is not to exploit his theories on fiscal subjects so much as to levy tribute, in behalf of the silver-producers and rotten boroughs, on the Nation at large. Greed of gain is in his heart. Avarice dominates his mind. Whatever stands in the way of his malign scheming is necessarily a target for his venomous shafts. Patriotic men could covet no higher compliment than abuse from such a source. It is not an affront to the figure at whom it is aimed. It is a decoration of merit and distinguished honor.

#### It Cannot Hurt Mr. Cleveland.

*The Times (Dem.), New York.*—There have been many passionate and ambitious men in

the Senate who have in their time assailed the Executive, but we do not recall any such violent and vulgar tirade as this garrulous old simpleton has been allowed to make. . . . It cannot hurt Mr. Cleveland. He has established himself firmly in the confidence of the American people, despite abuse even more malignant and mendacious than that of Stewart.

#### A Tribute to the President's Fidelity.

*The Public Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*—The narrow-minded, selfish trader in politics, who seeks only personal or political advantage, is always, and fortunately so, in opposition to the broad-minded, public-spirited statesman whose thought and care are for the popular welfare. President Cleveland would be justly subject to the censure of the country if he agreed with, or in any manner sympathized with the unpatriotic policy and conduct of Senator Stewart; he is the recipient of the country's confidence, respect, and commendation because he disagrees and has no sympathy with the financial errors of the Nevada Senator. . . . Senator Stewart's spleenful attack upon the President has been already accepted by the country as another tribute paid to the latter's courage, fidelity to duty, and public spirit.

#### "Stewart's Self-Exposure."

*The Dispatch (Rep.), Pittsburgh.*—Senator Stewart's indictment against the President is two-fold. One is that Mr. Cleveland in angry and menacing tones used the following language:

If the representatives who here assemble to make laws for their fellow countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism, and legislate in prejudice and passion, or in behalf of sectional or selfish interests, the time when the corner-stone of the Capitol was laid and the circumstances surrounding it will not be worthy of commemorating.

It is true that the President used this language, and it is true that it applies with remarkable force to Senator Stewart and his clique of silver Senators, who are usurping a veto-power on legislation by their obstruction. The fact is quite evident that what makes this assertion so terribly obnoxious to Senator Stewart is its emphatic truth and pertinence.

#### "We Can Trust Grover Cleveland."

*The Times-Union (Dem.), Jacksonville.*—The animus of this Republico-Populist's resolution, and of his attack upon the President is as plain as the light of the day. He would have the country believe that the Chief Executive of the United States has so far forgotten the functions of his high office that he is actually encroaching upon the legislative branch of the Government. This is as far from the truth as pole is from pole. No President since Washington has ever had a clearer conception of his constitutional duties and the limitations of his authority than Grover Cleveland. No Chief Executive has ever had more clearly-defined opinions than he; none has ever been bolder in his declaration of them or more honest and consistent in maintaining them. His statecraft may not have been learned in the same school as that of some of his critics, but he is a statesman nevertheless—one of the greatest of the country, honest, sturdy, aggressive, but at the same time wise and conservative. . . . We can safely trust the Democracy and Grover Cleveland.

#### An Attack on the People.

*The Journal (Rep.), Chicago.*—For decency's sake let us have an end of this nauseating hypocrisy. Everybody knows, and Stewart understands this perfectly, that yesterday's speech was another of those talks against time for which its author is infamous. Incidentally, it enabled the old reprobate to get rid of some of his spleen, but its main purpose was dilatory. By just so many hours it postponed action on the Wilson and Voorhees Bills. It was the sham patriot's way of showing his contempt for the wishes of an overwhelming majority of his countrymen. . . . Stewart's attack on Mr. Cleveland yesterday was simply



an attack on the people, for whom the President stands in this struggle.

#### "A Common Nuisance."

*The Courier-Journal (Dem.), Louisville.*—The chief dependence of the obstructionists in the Senate is Mr. Stewart, of the rotten borough of Nevada. Whenever the other filibusters are exhausted, Stewart is always at hand. . . . It would hardly be accurate to say that he has talked up more time and mouthed more nonsense than all the other obstructionists combined, but such a statement would be far nearer the truth than most of those which he makes on the floor of the Senate. . . . His speech was simply a new tack in his policy of obstruction. Having apparently exhausted the contents of the library and the press for material on the silver issue, he turned, as the swimmer turns from his belly to his back, to abuse and vilification of the Administration, seeking to hold it up to contempt because it refuses to buy his silver bullion at any price he may choose to demand for it, and obtusely or willfully oblivious of the fact that he is doing his best to make the Senate the very extra-constitutional autocrat, defiant of the people, and violative of the spirit of the Republic, which he charges the President with being.

#### Arraigning Cleveland.

*The Blade (Rep.), Toledo.*—There is not the smallest doubt that Cleveland has used the Executive pie-counter as a means of securing the repeal of the bullion purchase clauses of the Sherman Silver Law, as well as every other influence the Executive can wield. He is autocratic in disposition, and not only in this case, but in others, has shown a disposition to run the Government in every branch according to the dictates of his own imperious will. The people, however, will judge of the Senate by its action on the Repeal Bill, without reference to any efforts Cleveland may have made to secure its passage. . . . They may condemn the President for his Czar-like officiousness, yet it will not save Congress from similar condemnation if it fails to pass a Repeal Bill.

#### Is the President Open to Censure?

*The Post (Dem.), Pittsburgh.*—The attack which Senator Stewart made upon President Cleveland will not create profound attention throughout the country. The declaration that "the independence of the coördinate departments of the Government must be maintained and the use of power and influence of one department to control the action of another is in violation of the Constitution and destructive of our form of Government" will be accepted as sound and patriotic. . . . Any purpose on the part of the Executive to force his will upon either House of Congress or upon the Judiciary would be in contravention of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution and a flagrant abuse of power. . . . There is one fact in connection with this assault upon the Executive which will impress the country. It comes from one of the leaders of a faction which has boldly announced its determination to prevent the Senate from reaching a vote in the ordinary way upon a measure of great importance to the country. If it be true, as alleged, that a decided majority of the Senate is in favor of repeal of the Sherman Act, it is nothing short of revolution for a mere handful of that body to league together to defeat repeal. . . . Mr. Cleveland may be open to censure, but are the silver-obstructionists clearly within the line of official rectitude?

#### "Turn About Is Fair Play."

*The Bee (Rep.), Omaha.*—If the President has been attempting to influence the action of the legislative department, and has by means of patronage or other favors sought to secure the passage of legislative measures which seem to him demanded by the exigencies of the country, what difference in principle can be found between his action and the action of those Senators who are trying to dictate to

the President. . . . If the silver-camp Senators object to the use of Presidential power to promote legislation, they should be willing to forego the use of Senatorial threats to secure agreeable appointments. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

#### "Calling Cleveland Down."

*The Journal (Rep.), Kansas City.*—Senator Stewart, it seems, has been aroused sufficiently to denounce the President for his attempted interference with the action of Congress. It is well, and it is time it should be done. For the first time in the history of the Republic, the President has forgotten the amenities of his position and has, in divers ways, attempted to coerce Congress into obeying his mandates. The House obeyed meekly, and was patted on the back and commended for doing the master's bidding. The patronage-whip has been unsparingly used, and, to the shame of the members of both Houses be it said, it has been effective. The bold orders issued by the President have shocked all students of politics, for this arrogance has bordered closer upon dictatorship than has any act of President before. It is well that Senator Stewart has determined to apply the lash of censure to this man Cleveland, who imagines himself greater than those who put him in office. It would be well for the Democratic Party if there was a member of it in the Senate who dared to speak his mind on this subject.

#### The President Guilty.

*The News (Ind.), Detroit.*—In few cases have the Presidents of the past so openly used their patronage to influence the House, and sought so frankly to coerce the Senate as has Mr. Cleveland in the present instance in regard to the currency question. So that Senator Stewart's attack has also the merit of being provoked. Stewart's point is well taken. The President has authorized the non-observance of the Law affecting the purchase of silver, and no matter what may be the expectation or the wish of the country on the subject of its repeal, the compulsory purchase of 4,500,000 ounces per month is the Law of the land until the Law is repealed. In anticipating that repeal, the President and officers who seem to be working by his authority have fallen short of their duty, and taken upon themselves a power which they do not possess, namely, the power of suspending the operation of the Laws of the country. Stewart's forcible way of calling attention to the evil will not be lost on the country, even though repeal is accomplished.

#### "Rebukes Cleveland's Insolence."

*The Irish World (Ind.), New York.*—A wholesome and well-merited rebuke was administered in the United States Senate by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, to the insufferable insolence of President Cleveland and the dangerous aggressions of the organized moneyed interests in whose behalf he is seeking to interfere with and coerce the coördinate branches of the Government. . . . The urgent warning of Washington in his Farewell Address that those entrusted with the administration of Government should "confine themselves within their constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another," seems to have no weight with Grover Cleveland, but it is still respected by the American people, and it is high time that this would-be Dictator be given to understand that those safeguards provided by the Constitution cannot be trampled upon to cater to his personal ambition.

#### "The President's Arrogance."

*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*—The notable thing about it was not, however, the speech itself, but the fact that it elicited no defense. Not a voice was raised in vindication of the assailed President. On the contrary Senator Stewart was treated with distinguished courtesy. He was allowed to keep right on dealing out wormwood and vitrol after the hour

had expired for considering the resolution to which he was speaking. . . . The truth is that Grover Cleveland has rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the gentlemen at the Capitol, both wings. He sees in Congress, House and Senate, as he does in his own Cabinet, mere tools and instruments of his personal will. His egotism has come to be so abnormal that he has no respect for the opinions or rights of others. There is no such word as "coördinate" in the present White-House dictionary, or, if there at all, it is never associated with the several branches of the National Government. This arrogation of all authority and respect is a very serious obstacle in the way of the one object for which this special session of Congress was called.

#### SENATOR CAMERON'S SPEECH.

##### "Cameron's Folly."

*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*—Senator Cameron's silver speech is remarkable not so much for the light it throws upon the silver question as for the illumination it casts upon the usually silent Senator. This is the second speech on legislation that Mr. Cameron has made in the sixteen years he has been a member of the United States Senate. . . . The present speech is probably Mr. Cameron's own composition. It bears the earmarks of the novice, and betrays the crudeness of the amateur. . . . Mr. Cameron's argument is of less consequence than his conclusions. He favors free-silver coinage. He is opposed to stopping silver-purchases. He will vote to return to the old wild-cat State bank currency. He will vote for the issue of interest-bearing bonds galore. Plenty of silver, plenty of State paper currency, and a big and increasing National debt is the Cameron programme. . . . Even Pepper, the Populist Senator from Kansas, has never fathered so absurd a proposition. It is most humiliating to State pride that Pennsylvania should be responsible for placing in the Senate a man of so narrow intelligence and so limited information that he can put on paper so much folly and esteem it wisdom.

#### He Deserts His Party.

*The Inquirer (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*—Senator Cameron, having deserted the Republican Party, cannot, of course, expect another term. The name of Cameron has been a potent one in Pennsylvania for many a year. There was a rugged charm about the elder that does not pertain to the younger. . . . It is not a crime for a Senator or a Representative to hold personal views at variance with those of his constituents, but a Senator or Representative is sent to Washington to represent the people, and he is expected to keep faith with them despite private opinions. Therefore it was presumed—indeed, it was promised for him—that Mr. Cameron would sink his own prejudices and give his aid through his vote to the policy of his party. . . . But Mr. Cameron has seen fit to desert his party. He has chosen to join hands with the free silverites and wild-cat bank advocates, and to endorse heresies of extreme Democrats and Populists. . . . Mr. Cameron represents—or rather misrepresents—the eastern portion of the State.

#### Curious Contradictions.

*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*—Mr. Cameron hopes to perfect a comprehensive measure which shall receive the unanimous consent of the Senate, all those who desire anything for their particular sections agreeing to pool their issues, and to vote for what the others want in order to accomplish their own demands. This is the old log-rolling system in which the Camerons have always believed. It has been long in use in our politics, and it is the system that has produced McKinley Tariffs, river and harbor wastes, public-building scandals, and the whole brood of evils resulting from the paternal theory of Government. In this respect, at least, there is no reason



why Mr. Cameron's party associates should so vehemently find fault with him. What he proposes is, from his point of view, a fair exchange; protection for the infant industries of Pennsylvania, for example, in return for a bounty on the silver-industry of Colorado and Nevada. The odd part of Mr. Cameron's financial policy is that after a speech apparently intended to set forth the advantages of a monetary system based on silver, his innate business sense confronts him at the last, and he proposes a loan of "so many hundred millions of dollars as Congress may decide," to procure a reserve of gold. This gives away the whole contention of the silver advocates.

#### He Does Not Represent His State.

*The Despatch (Rep.), Pittsburgh.*—The speech shows the inevitable result of the policy of maintaining in the Senate a man who is incapable to represent the business of the State. We have in this case the remarkable illustration of a Senator claiming to know his own State and at the same time exhibiting his inability to comprehend the need of the State for stable and reliable currency standards. The Senator might pass, if he kept up his professions industriously enough, for the representative of some Populist community whose anxiety to reform things is only surpassed by ignorance of the things to be reformed; but he has completely demonstrated that he is out of place as the Senatorial representative of the business and industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

#### Should Be Compelled to Resign.

*The Times (Dem.), Pittsburgh.*—The utter recklessness and unreason of Senator Cameron's financial plans, so contrary to the cherished conservatism of Pennsylvania, are presented at a time when they can work the most mischief and injury to the public interests. Representing the second State of the Union, he gives aid and comfort to the frantic silver fanatics of the West and South, bent on defeating the repeal of the Sherman Law. He encourages them to continue their battle of obstruction. The Senator says, on what authority he carefully guards, that he is faithful to the interest and sentiment of his own State in the programme he presents. Yet, it is a fact that the Democratic and Republican State Conventions within a month, by a unanimous vote in each Convention, have emphatically declared against the leading and most important of the policies he presents and advocates. The two great parties, standing for over a million of votes, are against the Senator. If he has any following, it will be found in the ranks of the Populists, and of inconsiderable numbers even there. The Senator should be called on to resign, but that is matter for the Republicans to attend to.

#### He Knows His State.

*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*—Last Monday Senator Cameron made a speech against repeal. For this he was immediately denounced by the leading Republican papers of his State. . . . But yesterday there was a tremendous Convention at Reading of the State League of Republican Clubs. . . . One innocent-minded delegate introduced an amendment rebuking the Senator for his course. This was voted down in the Committee on Resolutions, by 17 to 8. The Republican clubs know on which side their bread is buttered. Why should they heed the chief Republican papers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh any more than Senator Cameron does? They know, as he knows, that a good loud cry of "Free Trade" will drive them into line whenever their support is wanted. The contempt which Cameron feels for the opinion of his State is justified by the way its Republican clubs and all other aspiring politicians kneel to him.

#### Not a Traitor to His Party.

*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*—We believe that to day the majority of the people desire unconditional repeal as a necessary step toward

financial and industrial health. But we recognize the right of these Senators to disagree with us; and we do not question that they are influenced solely by patriotic and conscientious motives and a pure sense of their legislative duty, in the disagreement. Neither can any Republican or any Democrat justly accuse Senator Cameron of misuse of his place and his privilege, or treachery to the declared principles of his party, because he agrees with those Democrats and Republicans who disagree with us on the question of repeal.

#### Against His State and Party.

*The Herald (Ind. Dem.), New York.*—The disgraceful attitude of Senator Cameron is, perhaps, without a parallel in the annals of National Legislature. In opposing the repeal of the Sherman Law his conduct is a thousand times worse than that of the silver Senators from the Northwest, because they at any rate reflect the sentiment of their several States, however insignificant in population and productive power these may be. Mr. Cameron, on the contrary, stands forth in direct opposition to the most vital interests of Pennsylvania and to the policy of his party.

#### Senator Cameron and the Public.

*The Times (Dem.), Richmond.*—William H. Vanderbilt secured considerable notoriety for himself by that very terse if not elegant exclamation, "The public be d-d." We have always thought that he received much more censure for it than he deserved, in view of the sense in which he used it. He was speaking of the attempt of the public to dictate to him the way in which he should operate his railroad, and we have always thought Mr. Vanderbilt had far greater rights in his own property than some sensational newspapers and sockless Simpsens were disposed to concede to him. But we are utterly unable to make the allowance for Senator Cameron that we have always made for Mr. Vanderbilt. Senator Cameron's confession of faith is Mr. Vanderbilt's, more elegantly expressed. He means to say that he does not care what happens to the people of the United States so that it does not happen to him.

#### Political "Felo De Se."

*The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.*—The stand taken by the Pennsylvania Senator is explicable only upon the ground that he believes in the free coinage of silver and has the courage of his convictions. On this supposition, the silver debate must be making converts for bimetalism and unrestricted coinage. Moreover, if a Senator from the Middle States has been won over to the cause, it is presumed that others will follow, and there may be danger that the Repeal Bill will be defeated at last. It would appear that Senator Cameron had deliberately committed political *felo de se*, and the utterances of the leading journals of Pennsylvania confirm that impression. The incident is full of meaning, and only the defection of one or two more Senators is needed to greatly complicate matters in Washington, and to write failure over the proceedings of the extra session.

#### Pennsylvania Misrepresented.

*The Advertiser (Rep.), Boston.*—Not that anybody was surprised at his opposition to the repeal of the Silver-Purchase Law and his advocacy of free coinage; for his vote in 1890 on the Bland Bill and the development regarding an alleged "silver pool" in the Senate, had fully prepared his colleagues and the country for his abandonment at this crisis of the cause of honest money, in which his State, as well as the country at large, has so deep an interest. If, therefore, the Senator had been content, as on former occasions, to vote and keep silent, no more than a passing remark would have been called for. But for some inscrutable reason he felt moved to make a speech, and such a speech as cannot fail to provoke a mixture of mirth and wrath throughout the country; mirth, at its exhi-

bition of intellectual qualities, wrath, that the second greatest State in the Union is doomed to suffer at once, misrepresentation and humiliation at the hands, or rather at the tongue, of "Hon." Donald Cameron.

#### "THE SILVER-PROTECTION COMBINE."

##### It Cuts Both Ways.

*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*—A handful of Philadelphia manufacturers have signed Mr. Wharton Barker's appeal to the Senate to give the silver men all they want, with a good-sized present thrown in, on the understanding that the said manufacturers, in their turn, be given all they want, with such bonuses as they may designate. This is the surest way imaginable to make both Protection and silver-purchases odious, at one stroke. . . . Innocent Mr. Barker comes right out into the daylight with his petition to the Senate, frankly admitting that the silver-producers have as good a right to their protection as he has to his, and proposing to give it to them with a generous hand.

#### The Silver Men and the Protectionists.

*The Times (Dem.), New York.*—Of course, every one knows that the essential idea of the silver men in the Senate is the same as that of the Protectionists. . . . Every one knows, too, that the silver men in Congress, and particularly in the Senate, are there as the result of Protectionist votes given to get silver votes for the Tariff. No one can prove that the mining-camp Senators were brought in on an explicit contract, written or verbal, but that there was an agreement in fact, which has heretofore been carried out with great advantage to both sides, is not open to serious question.

#### A Reproach to Pennsylvania.

*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*—*The Press* calls the new alliance "an ill-judged and erratic performance" that will "expose Pennsylvania and her great interests to reproach and obloquy on the part of all the other industrial sections of the country." It might be worth while to inquire whether the performances of our monopoly Tariff-advocates have not already exposed Pennsylvania to reproach and obloquy, leaving this State almost alone in its obstruction to modern progress, and whether this newest scheme is really anything more than a wider application of the Tariff-Policy that has generally been supported by *The Press*—the combination of special class-interests to help one another at the expense of the general mass.

#### Not Worth Wasting Ink Upon.

*The Public Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*—In respect to Mr. Wharton Barker's trading-of-votes scheme, Senator Hoar says that it is "absolutely inexplicable." Senator Sherman declares it to be "an amazing thing." Senator Platt indignantly pronounces it "an immoral proposition," which "smacks of a species of bribery." Senator Aldrich says that "after reading the proposition again, I can regard it only as an insult to the Senate. It is a plain straightforward proposal to enter into an immoral bargain by which votes will be gained for Protection by payment of a gratuity from the Treasury to the owners of the silver-mines." Senator Gallinger calls the scheme "utterly preposterous." Senator Lodge echoes Senator Aldrich's statement that "it is an insult to the Senate." Other Senators and Representatives, Republicans and Protectionists, have respectively denounced the proposition as "disgusting selfishness," "rank idiocy," and "rot." The *Ledger* thinks these above-quoted expressions, harsh as they may seem, dignify too much Mr. Barker's proposition, which is too inconsequent, too preposterous a thing to consider seriously or to waste strong words or good paper and ink upon.



## THE AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

### Public Patronage.

*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*—If the scandal which has developed in connection with the nomination of Mr. Van Alen to be Minister to Italy shall call the serious and permanent attention of our people to the inherently vicious system under which nearly all appointments are made, much good may result. . . . In simple justice to the President, it should be said that in all this vicious use of public patronage he is far more frequently sinned against than sinning. He cannot personally know the peculiar characteristics, the fitness or unfitness, of one person among the hundreds of those whom he is called upon to appoint. He consummates many a bargain, carries out many a contract when he never dreams that bargain or contract exists. And the pressure brought to bear upon him to make these nominations, good, bad, and indifferent, is quite beyond the comprehension of those who have not studied it carefully in Washington.

### "A Denationalized Anglomaniac."

*The Journal (Rep.), Kansas City.*—The appointee whom the Senate is asked to confirm as the representative of America at the Government of one of the great Nations of Europe appears to be an exaggerated specimen of a denationalized Anglomaniac. He spends by far the greater part of his time in Europe, and declares that "America is no fit place for ladies and gentlemen to live in." When to this fact is added the further knowledge that \$50,000 was paid into the Democratic campaign treasury as the consideration for the gift of the office, the full disgrace of the transaction is made pitifully apparent.

### Mr. Van Alen Not an American.

*The World (Dem.), New York.*—The nomination of James J. Van Alen as Ambassador to Italy is a most unfortunate one. Van Alen is not a Democrat. He is not a true American. He has no sympathy with our people or our institutions. He was educated in England and has lived mostly in that country. He is a sort of self-expatriated American who regards the United States as "not fit for a gentleman to live in."

### Should the Contribution Disqualify?

*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*—Now, it is very well that campaign contributions should not be allowed to establish a claim to political recognition. We have had occasionally some serious scandals growing out of this idea, although they were not generally made much of by those who are now most shocked at the appointment of Van Alen. But it is not possible to establish an unyielding rule that such contributions alone constitute a disqualification for office where the man is otherwise qualified. Whether Mr. Van Alen is so qualified or not we cannot tell. We have seen no evidence to the contrary. But that is a question for the Senate committee to consider on the merits of the case alone.

### "Mr. Cleveland's Duty."

*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*—We assume that when Mr. Cleveland determined on the nomination and sent it to the Senate, he acted in perfect ignorance and innocence of these hidden facts and compacts. He was not aware that he was performing the most important and final part in an odious and shameful bargain of corruption. He was not aware that he was delivering, for money paid, one of the greatest offices under the Government, and that he was affixing a brand of dishonor upon his own reputation and upon the name and standing of the Democracy. But now it is no longer permitted us to think him ignorant and unaware. The facts have been revealed and the shame is undeniable.

When Horace White and Richard Watson Gilder engage in the almost desperate effort to collect privately such a sum as fifty thousand dollars in order to buy off the purchaser of such an office, it is no longer possible for Mr. Cleveland to remain in doubt or indifference respecting his own position in the transaction. How, then, can he hesitate? Every high moral and patriotic principle, which he has so often and so emphatically professed and advocated, every appeal to the consecration of disinterested and pure conduct should resound in his ears and command him to lose no time in retracing the mistaken step.

### The Senate's Duty.

*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*—The Senate's duty is clear. Mr. Van Alen's appointment must be rejected. He has no personal qualifications for the post. But for the contribution he made, his name never would be thought of. If he were qualified, the charge and its proof would render him useless as an American Representative abroad. The price-tag on his credentials discredits him, and if the Senate stoops to its share and confirms him it will discredit his post and his Nation.

### "Cleveland and His Man."

*The Morning Advertiser (Rep.), New York.*—Mr. Cleveland, who has come to be something of a worshiper of things social and *recherche*, finds in Van Alen what Iago found in the rich fool Roderigo—a convenient purse. He has paid the Rhode Island *Crasus* for his liberal contribution toward the purchase of the Presidency, and he feels no more concern about the matter than he would if he had sold a friend a wind-broken horse for more than its real value. The Press may comment, the Senate may fret, and the country may sneer at the bold transaction, but the President will stand by his nominee. He will be drawn closer to him by the public disgust. That is the nature of the man. But one good result of this disgraceful transaction is that we shall hear no more in hypocritical Democratic circles about Wanamakerism.

### The Qualifications of an Ambassador.

*The Courier Journal (Dem.), Louisville.*—Why all this howdy-do about Mr. James J. Van Alen and the Italian Embassy? Isn't Mr. James J. Van Alen a pretty good sort of fellow? Is it denied that he has ordinary intelligence? Is it disputed that he has plenty of money and knows how to live well? Is it questioned that he is as competent for the office of diplomatic figurehead as anybody else, or that he can discharge the duty of making himself agreeable and of spending five times the amount of his salary, quite as well as anybody else could discharge it. If Mr. James J. Van Alen possesses all these important qualifications, why should anybody attribute his promotion to campaign money rather than to personal merit? What is a United States Ambassador for but to look pleasant and to be pleasant, and how can he make himself *persona grata* to a foreign court unless he has money to spend on its high-stepping hangers-on?

### "A Representative Diplomat."

*The Dispatch (Rep.), St. Paul.*—It is difficult to regard as serious the great concern which seems to prevail in reform circles over the nomination of the distinguished Mr. Van Alen, of Newport, U. S. A., and of London, England, as American Minister to Italy. The party of Anglomaniacism ought surely to have reflected before they gave the mission to the Court of St. James to even so abject an Anglo-American flunkey as Ex-Senator Bayard proved himself to be in his four years of administration of the State Department. It can hardly be that Mr. Van Alen's existence was known to the Vilases, the Whitneys, the Don Dickinsons, and the rest of the high-society moths who revolve around the calcium glare of the White House, when the British mission was filled.

## GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

### Indulges in "Buncombe."

*The Dispatch, Richmond.*—Mr. Gladstone, in his speech to the Midlothian Liberal Committee, devoted a good deal of attention to the Peers and practically threatened the abolition of the House of Lords if it did not consent to Irish Home Rule. But, that Mr. Gladstone was indulging in "buncombe," and knew it, is shown by the fact that towards the close of his address he said that all—

"that was necessary was a quiet determination to cling to the hope that better counsels would prevail and induce the House of Lords to grant to Ireland some just satisfaction of her national aspirations. If the worst came, the most consolation that could be offered would be to remind them of recent history, and of the vast changes of the past sixty years, not one of which originated in the House of Lords, was promoted by the Lords, or the existence of which on the statute-books was due to the impartial opinion of the Lords."

In other words, Mr. Gladstone confessed that the House of Lords has never stood in the way of the final passage of any reform measure which the majority of the people demanded.

### The House of Lords an Issue.

*The American, Baltimore.*—Mr. Gladstone's speech at Edinburgh was disappointing, in the sense of threatening the House of Lords or endangering its existence. It was a sharp criticism of that body for its action upon the Home-Rule Bill, and it gave a succinct history of the obstruction to progress which can be laid at the door of the House of Lords, and which is, in fact, its complete history during recent years. But the great Liberal leader failed to suggest a practical way of getting rid of the House of Lords, or a serious intention to rid the British Government of what a vast body of Englishmen have come to regard as an anomaly and a heavy burden. The trend of Mr. Gladstone's argument was that the House of Lords during recent years has performed no useful function in government, but that, whenever it has acted, its action has been detrimental to the public interests. This being so, obviously there can be no reason for its existence.

### Different Ways of Looking At It.

*The Times, Pittsburgh.*—As the late Artemus Ward would have said, the English newspaper-writers are amusing little cusses. Thus one of them says of Gladstone's speech at Edinburgh that he treats the Lords "with scrupulous tenderness," while another says that in this speech he delivered "the most crushing indictment ever made against a legislative body." Both of these writers are hostile to the Lords at so many shillings a week. Maybe it is a difference in salary which accounts for their difference in opinion of the speech to the Midlothians. Two others on the opposite side have their say, and that of one of them is that "Mr. Gladstone did not raise the cry of 'down with the Lords,' because he dare not," while that of the other is that "the speech of Mr. Gladstone possesses the quality of courage." It is possible that, in this instance, too, the difference in the number of shillings a week salary may account for the difference of opinion as to the speech.

### Not Radical Enough for the Radicals.

*The Sun, New York.*—If his speech has been correctly reported by telegraph, it is scarcely calculated to please the Radicals, for he evidently does not favor a movement against the Upper House at this time. That such a position should be taken by one who is acknowledged, even by his enemies, to be the shrewdest of political strategists, is due probably to a recognition of the fact that, in this instance, the Lords have an advantage which they have never before possessed when in conflict with the Commons; for they now have behind them a majority of the elected representatives of the voters of Great Britain, and it remains to be seen whether that majority will not bear the test of another general election.



## BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

### Hardly a Reconciliation.

*The Post, Chicago.*—It is not to be wondered at that Prince Bismarck and his friends should object to the manner in which his imperial German majesty has sought to effect a "reconciliation." It savors too much of the scriptural "how fares it with thee, brother," and the rib-thrust consequent, to be sweet. The Kaiser did prettily in sending his affectionate condolence to Friedrichsruhe, but he bungled or was cruel when he inspired the press utterances to the effect that this was not a political move but an expression of the consideration of a young monarch for an old servant at death's door, and that Bismarck would be "surly" and "ungrateful" should he neglect to respond. One may be dying on one's legs and know it and still have querulous objections against being measured for one's coffin. Again, the tradition about looking a gift horse in the mouth fails when the said gift horse opens his jaws so wide that one can see upon what he dined before starting on his journey. So Prince Bismarck declines to give thanks for the imperial shroud-measuring, but lies like a grumpy old hero abed, and waits the arrival of the Kaiser without the undertaker; or, better still, the coming of a Master whom in the inmost of his great rough heart he has cherished through all his life.

### "Point to a Complete Reconciliation."

*The Tribune, New York.*—The German Emperor has made serious mistakes since his accession to the Throne, but his sympathetic message to Prince Bismarck is not one of them. . . . Whoever had been at fault in the controversies involving the retirement of the Chancellor to private life, the Emperor alone could make the advances for the restoration of friendly relations between them. This he has done with magnanimity and simplicity. His expression of deep concern for the condition of the Prince's health, his hospitality in placing one of his castles in Central Germany at the convalescent's disposal in order to facilitate recovery, and his anxiety to visit the illustrious patient are practical evidences of his sincerity and generosity. While the Prince has declined the hospitality he has apparently been cheered and comforted by the Emperor's solicitude and thoughtful attentions. So loyal a King's man as Prince Bismarck has ever been would naturally prefer to die at peace with his Sovereign. The negotiations which have followed the first exchange of messages point to a complete reconciliation between the Emperor and the Prince.

### "Ends All Hope of a Reconciliation."

*The Herald, New York.*—"My master's power ends at the threshold of my wife's drawing-room," so Prince Bismarck is reported by Herr Harden to have answered Kaiser Wilhelm at the interview when the great Chancellor bade the young War Lord official adieu three years ago. Herr Harden, who has had several interviews with Prince Bismarck in recent years and is supposed to speak at times from "inspiration," believes that the recent telegraphic correspondence which passed between the Kaiser and ex-Chancellor, has ended all hopes of a reconciliation. *The Herald* pointed out in these columns only two days ago a passage in Prince Bismarck's reply which is simply a sick man's version of the splendid reply to an arrogant demand given by Herr Harden. "My recovery," said the Prince, "would be quickest in my family circle—in the surroundings to which I now have been so long accustomed." Nobody would, we imagine, be quicker than the Kaiser to grasp the significance of the ex-Chancellor's words. Prince Bismarck has spoken and written many "winged words," and those communicated by Herr Harden will have to be added to the collection.

## THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The Opium Commission represents a body of English reformers known as the Anti-Opium League, who are fierce and loud in the denunciation of England's connection with the opium-traffic. The task for which the present Committee was appointed is to collect evidence as to the evil consequences of the growing indulgence in the opium-habit among the Hindus, Chinese, and Oriental races generally. There have been several sittings of the Commission in London for hearing evidence, and the next sitting is to be held at Calcutta, on November 15th. The English Press generally has little sympathy with the objects of the League.

### Opium Is Not Always a Curse.

*The Standard, London.*—It must be conceded that, so far as it has gone, the result of the investigation does not bear out the views which have been insisted on with such vehemence and passion by members of the Anti-Opium League. That their case was exaggerated is now transparently clear. One or two notable fallacies have been exposed. For instance, it is not true that opium is invariably a curse to those who consume the drug, even in large quantities. Some months ago, by way of impressing the public mind in England, the streets were paraded by men bearing pictures of emaciated Indian coolies, who were supposed to be typical victims of the opium-habit. We are now assured on the highest authority, by persons whose veracity is unimpeachable, that some of the most stalwart races of India are habitual consumers of opium, and would suffer in bodily health if deprived of the daily dose.

### "A Harmless Indulgence."

*The Daily Graphic, London.*—At the present moment the Chinese Government has unquestioned power to prohibit the importation of Indian opium whenever it chooses. That disposes of the Chinese aspect of the question. As regards the microscopic consumption of opium that takes place in India, more than one reliable witness has expressed his belief that it could not be checked without serious danger. The races who eat or smoke opium furnish us with the best fighting men in the Indian army, and they are not likely to submit tamely to be deprived of a harmless indulgence for the amusement of a band of English faddists.

### A Scandalous Commission.

*The Globe, London.*—The evidence given by men of the position and experience of Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Mr. Stewart Lockhart must, if there be anything at all of the open mind about the Commissioners, render it absolutely impossible for them to embody in their report any recommendation as to the alteration of the present state of affairs. Everybody knows, however, that the Government merely appointed this scandalous Commission in order to give an opiate to the impatience of their supporters.

### Of Interest to the Deaf.

A lecturer in one of our hospitals, while illustrating progress in medical science, introduced a deaf patient whose case baffled all medical skill and was considered hopeless, but an invention belonging to F. Hiscov, 853 Broadway, New York, having been recommended, it was used with very satisfactory results, as it fully restored the hearing. It was tested in other cases, and found to be more successful than any known device for the relief of deafness, as hearing lost for many years was fully restored by it. This invention is all the more satisfactory as it is out of sight and does not require to be held in position. And while it can be readily removed or inserted by the patients themselves, it is withal curative in action and comfortable to wear.

## Current Events.

Wednesday, September 27.

In the Senate, there is a personal controversy, in which Senators Wolcott, Gorman, and Aldrich take part; Messrs. Lawson and Daniels in the House continue the debate on the Tucker Bill to repeal the Federal Elections Laws. . . . Eighteen new cases of yellow-fever at Brunswick, Ga. . . . The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York begins.

At Edinburgh Mr. Gladstone makes a speech warning the House of Lords that it had imperiled the existence of that body by rejecting the Home-Rule Bill. . . . Many new cases of cholera are reported at Leghorn, and there are two deaths at Hull from the disease, which appears in Stettin also. . . . 26,000 men and women are reported on the verge of starvation in England as a result of the miners' strike.

Thursday, September 28.

Senator Peffer speaks against the Repeal Bill. . . . Senator Hoar makes a personal explanation in regard to the so-called Seyd bribery case. . . . In the House, Messrs. Black, Johnson, and Breckenridge speak on the Bill to repeal the Federal Elections Laws. . . . The new collegiate year begins with the largest classes ever known at Yale and Harvard. . . . Eight new cases of yellow-fever at Brunswick, Ga. . . . It is announced that the World's Fair will be freed from debt on Chicago Day, October 9.

Mr. Gladstone leaves Edinburgh for Hawarden Castle. . . . The steamship *Carlo R.* reached Genoa from Santos, Brazil, with cholera on board; 114 persons had died of that disease on the voyage.

Friday, September 29.

In the Senate, Messrs. Harris and Morgan speak against the Repeal Bill. . . . In the House, Representatives Lacey, Gillette, Wheeler, and others discuss the Bill repealing the Federal Elections Laws. . . . Thirteen new cases of yellow-fever and one death from the disease at Brunswick, Ga.

The city of Desterro, Brazil, surrenders to part of Admiral Mello's rebel fleet. . . . The Argentine insurgents surrender to the National forces. . . . Alderman George Robert Tyler is elected Lord Mayor of London. . . . An Anarchist bomb-factory is discovered by the police of Barcelona.

Saturday, September 30.

In the Senate, Mr. Camden speaks in favor of the Repeal Bill, and Mr. Chandler speaks on his resolution in regard to the Fairchild Custom House Investigation Commission. . . . The debate on the Elections-Law Repeal Bill is continued in the House by Messrs. McCall, Paterson, Warner, and others. . . . Ireland's Day is celebrated at the World's Fair.

Admiral Mello refrains from making an attack on Rio de Janeiro at the request of the commanders of foreign warships there. . . . The French Envoy at Siam presents a new treaty for acceptance to the authorities at Bangkok. . . . Three deaths from cholera at Hamburg. . . . Prince Bismarck is reported to be making progress towards recovery.

Sunday, October 1.

Theodore Daires, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, talks about political conditions on the Hawaiian Islands. . . . Twelve new cases of yellow-fever at Brunswick, Ga. . . . Charges of brutality are made against the United States troops present at the opening of the Cherokee Strip.

Rosario is recaptured from the rebels by the Argentine Government troops. . . . The Franco-Siamese difficulty is finally settled. . . . Eight new cases of cholera and one death from that disease in Leghorn; three new cases and one death in Hamburg. . . . Prince Bismarck not yet strong enough to leave Kissingen.

Monday, October 2.

The debate on the Repeal Bill is continued in the Senate. . . . In the House, the day is devoted chiefly to speeches on the Federal Elections-Laws Repeal Bill. . . . There is a severe gale in the Gulf region; a score of persons are killed in Louisiana, and Mobile is cut off for a time from all connection with the rest of the country. . . . Twelve new cases of yellow-fever in Brunswick, Ga.

The cable reports that the Brazilian insurgent fleet bombarded Rio de Janeiro all day on Sunday last, and that there is a panic in the city. . . . The Franco-Siamese Convention is signed by both contracting parties. . . . It is announced that the right hand of Prince Bismarck is paralyzed, and that he has no appetite.

Tuesday, October 3.

Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, speaks in favor of the Repeal Bill in the Senate, and Mr. Power, of Montana, against it. . . . In the House, Mr. Northmay speaks in opposition to the Federal Elections-Laws Repeal Bill, and Mr. Kyle in its favor. . . . At Brunswick, Ga., fourteen new cases of yellow-fever and three deaths are reported.

In the Argentine Republic, it is reported that the Rebellion is entirely suppressed. . . . At Melilla, in Morocco, the Spanish garrison is attacked by 6,000 Moors and a battle ensues, in which eighteen Spaniards are killed and thirty-five wounded, the Moors finally suing for peace. . . . The report that Prince Bismarck has been suffering from a paralytic stroke is officially denied.



[From THE VOICE, New York, Sept. 28, 1893.]

**"THE TRIBUNE," FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.**

The New York Tribune, in its issue of Sept. 22, says:

"There is the case of the reverend book-publisher, who publishes among other things a paper devoted to the interests of the saloon-keepers by laborious efforts to defeat the only party that has ever done anything, or can ever be relied upon to do anything, to check the evils of intemperance."

Then our zealous Republican contemporary proceeds to annihilate the "reverend book-publisher," declaring that he is a "thief," guilty of "petty thieving," etc., basing all these startling charges on the fact that he, or rather his firm, sold the Allen reprint of the Encyclopedia Britannica. When *The Tribune* makes up its mind to do a real dirty thing for its party, we do not know any newspaper on the continent that can dive deeper in this sort of mud, and stay under longer, than it can.

The honest opinion of *The Tribune* about the sale of that reprint of the Britannica appears in these facts:

The "reverend book-publisher," or his firm, sold the Allen reprint for four weeks in 1890; the Tribune Publishing Company sold the same reprint for nearly two years, buying the copies from the same Allen Company, urging them upon its subscribers for *The Weekly Tribune* as premiums and selling a great many copies.

2. The "reverend book-publisher's" firm sent the Scottish publisher of the work a good round royalty for every copy they sold; *The Tribune* never sent them a cent for any copy it sold.

3. The "reverend book-publisher's" firm stopped selling the work when the Scottish house refused to accept the royalty sent; *The Tribune* kept right on selling.

We should think that the nose of the bronze statue of Horace Greeley in front of *The Tribune* office would turn up in disgust at this silly display of miserable hypocrisy in the journal he founded. Can it be that the Republican Party has sunk so low as to need that kind of advocacy? In our hottest anti-saloon moods we have never said anything half so bad about the G. O. P. as such advocacy confesses.

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